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The MARCH of the NATIONS

During the vacation of Rufus Steele this column is being written by members of the Monitor staff.

Hoover Plan Great — But Lausanne Seeks Compromise

Ho, Ho! for the Spanish Main

The Screen Will Catch Up

But Diogenes Showed Humor

WORLD powers scrutinize the Hoover armed-disarmament proposal and chorus: "Excellent! Excellent, but—" Of course, all the powers do not say "but." Some of them say "if," and others say "when," and others—Japan in particular—merely gesture thumbs down. Nevertheless the proposal is received with enthusiasm. It is a new springboard from which to leap into the diplomatic pool. It is considered a strong and resilient addition to the diving float; one which lends itself to possible satisfactory adjustment for all the swimmers. France's spokesmen at Geneva say "Yes" to the plan, and then add: "But what about security? We will be glad to disarm if the United States will guarantee to protect us from invasion." The Frenchman at large is inclined to see the proposal as an election stunt which, however, will have a salutary effect on the Geneva deliberations. The British press praises the plan, declaring it to be "topping"—if other nations can be persuaded to take equal shares in the responsibility of enforcing mutual security. And the Britisher likewise sees it as a reasonable basis from which to start new discussions. Japan, however, in the flush of having gained a grip on Manchuria by force of arms in the face of China's misplaced trust in the League of Nations, grins in Oriental affability and says in effect: "We are desolated. We love the idea; it is beautiful. But, alas, you can easily see, for us it is impossible." Nevertheless, there are certain broad features in the proposal which are likely to constitute a nucleus from which the deliberations will expand into practical modifications in the warlike attitude.

¶ Lausanne explores the rocky road of reparations for a smooth lane on which to lead German and French delegations to coöperate. So far the search has yielded little promise, and it begins to look as if the idea of an accord may have to be dropped and the much easier search for a compromise substituted. Germany says she cannot pay in foreign exchange or in kind. France, while willing to recognize her neighbor's plight, bases her demands on the assumption that some day Germany may be able to pay. Britain listens. She has her own plan for cancelling reparations entirely, but realizes the difficulty, so does not press her viewpoint. "Compromise" is in the air. The word has come to seem almost synonymous with "conference," but even a conference of compromise is better than the connivance for coercion that has distinguished many former diplomatic exchanges.

¶ Gold is being hauled up from the wrecked liner Egypt. Ingots valued at several million francs were salvaged by divers from the Artiglio II, the weight being estimated at more than 230 pounds. So the hunt for lost treasure continues. No mysterious chart to lead adventurers into strange places. Just a plain deep-sea hunt for precious metal, hazardous, but never too much so for the men of the illimitable deeps. Yet in the hunt there reposes a story more engrossing perhaps than that produced by the most fertile imagination.

¶ Danger is one thing. Public acclaim another. Stanislaus Felix Hausner, who braved Neptune and Uranus alone, goes bashful when called upon to brave an audience. But it has to be done. Two governments are waiting to welcome him in Miami. Hausner gets a Gold Cross of Merit from the Polish Government and a true hero's homage from the United States. In movie houses thousands watch the pictures of the second-hand plane's take-off and hear that its flier may be drifting somewhere in that vast desert of water, while in Florida Mr. Hausner is telling his audience in person that he will try again, refusing to believe talkie reports that he is still lost at sea.

¶ St. Paul, Minn., entertains a young man of New York who is one of a group of Diogenes-like individuals making a much-advertised nation-wide search not only for an honest man, but one who is likewise a reformed drunkard. Much publicity is given to the report that Andrew J. Volstead refuses to aid the search, and the inference is left that prohibition has reformed no one. It seems too bad that, in reply to Mr. Volstead's stand-offish attitude, his youthful interviewer did not have available evidence of "honest men" reformed, their homes and jobs and salaries protected, their positions bettered, and their whole environment changed for the better through the use of liquor. How interesting it would be to hear about the "reformed" teetotalers. If the fact-seekers might only present one case where licensed liquor had changed a sober, evil man into a fine, upstanding morally sound drunkard. But, oddly enough, no one seems to have attempted it. Can it be the futility of such a quest is too obvious?

Trapper of Flies Tries Bigger Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo

A JAPANESE innkeeper of Mito City has donated 12,000 yen (about $6000) to the Tokyo Museum of Natural Science to help pay for a new telescope.

The donor, Mr. Chiyumatsu Nakamura, gained his wealth by inventing a fly trap after seven years of experiment.

Harvard Class Of 2205 Men Gets Degrees

University Graduates Its Largest Group in 296 Years of Existence

HONORARY DEGREES

Master of Arts

Edward Reynolds: "After long labor as a surgeon, he has had the energy and insight to reorganise our Museum of Anthropology."

Doctor of Divinity

Frank Hugh Foster: "A theological teacher, who, like our founders, has dreaded to leave an illiterate ministry to the churches when our present ministers shall lie in the dust."

Charles Edward Park: "He has gathered in himself the traditions of the New England ministry, and refined them by his lucent thought and sensibility."

Doctor of Laws

Lewis Perry: "Head Master of Exeter, who is raising an old and great academy to a still higher plane."

John Dewey: "Most renowned of living American philosophers, we rejoice to add our sprig of laurel to his crown."

Samuel Seabury: "Where others failed this knight is found to fight the dragon assailing the fair city of New York."

Ogden Livingston Mills: "A public officer, with the courage to accept in a time of distress the vast responsibility for national finance."

Richard Bedford Bennett: "Premier of Canada. Chosen leader of a people that has proudly taken its place among the nations of the earth."

Doctor of Science

Lawrence Joseph Henderson: "A prolific thinker who by chemistry, mathematics and philosophy has revealed the mechanism whereby blood makes possible the higher forms of life."

Robert Andrews Millikan: "Eminent physicist, who with tireless zeal has studied the constitution of matter and the nature of interstellar space."

Doctor of Letters

John Livingston Lowes: "The beloved scholar, who, among many researches, traced in an oblivious sea the wake of the Ancient Mariner."

Harvard University today closed its two hundred and ninety-sixth academic year with the awarding of 2205 degrees in course, the largest number ever conferred by America's oldest institution of higher learning. Eleven honorary degrees also were awarded.

Marshaled by William Barry Wood, former football captain, the class of 1932 formed in front of Hollis Hall and promptly at 10 a. m. began the march to Sever quadrangle.

Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of the university, with the cowls of many degrees in evidence, led the column, followed by the board of overseers. The scarlet robes of Dr. Roscoe Pound, dean of the law school, and Dr. Alfred North Whitehead of Oxford University, denoting their degrees from Oxford, lent color to an otherwise solemn black procession.

After a circuit of the Yard the procession halted to allow college officers and dignitaries of state and church along with other guests of honor to pass between their double ranks.

Mr. John R. Fairbairn, sheriff of Middlesex County, pounded his staff of office on the platform of Sever Quadrangle calling the assembly to order just as his predecessors have done for almost 300 years. Occupying the deep seat of authority, the ancient Tudor chair, Dr. Lowell presided with the dignitaries of civil and state departments on his right and high university men to his left.

Escorted to the college yard by lancers in brilliant uniforms, Gov. Joseph B. Ely arrived to express the greeting of the Commonwealth.

Among the guests on the right platform were:

Governor Ely, Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, Mayor Richard M. Russell of Cambridge, Brig.-Gen. A. H. Hamilton, Admiral L. M. Nutlon, Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, and Prof. Bliss Perry.

Following the prayer and Glee Club selection, Commencement parts were delivered by Paul G. Hoffman, of Utica, N. Y., who spoke on "Our Ethical Impasse"; Palmer H. Futcher, of Baltimore, Md., on "Giants and Dwarfs"; and H. L. Bisbee, of Milton, who gave the welcoming address in Latin.

Degree recipients then passed before Dr. Lowell in groups, according to university departments, as they were called forward by their respective deans. Individual awards were made only in the case of honorary degrees.

Following the ceremonies at Sever, the alumni spread was served to graduates and their guests in the Yard while hurried preparations were being made for future class reunions and spreads, the old "grads" meeting in groups under the great tents that have been erected or beneath the gracefully spreading elms that dot Harvard's Yard. Later in the afternoon the annual Alumni meeting will be held at which time the new officers for the coming year will be announced and financial reports of the university issued.

BELGIAN FINANCES FAVORABLE

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A British consular report sums up the financial position of Belgium at the present time as favorable, compared with that of its neighbors. The gold standard, it says, has been maintained, the gold cover held against currency is high, and the Government's budgetary policy is designed to avoid any extensive deficit

SMITH-McADOO FORCES ALIGN TO STOP ROOSEVELT

Two Erstwhile Rivals Are United in Drive Against New York Governor

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 23—A series of quiet conferences between anti-Roosevelt leaders began here today as the major committees of the forthcoming Democratic National Committee were organized.

The conferences are beginning to gather the lieutenants of such odd political bedfellows as former Gov. Alfred E. Smith and Mr. William Gibbs McAdoo, his former opponent at Madison Square Garden. The two erstwhile rivals are now united in the common desire to prevent the nomination of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York.

At the nomination of Senator Cordell Hull of Tennessee, a Roosevelt supporter, former Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Nebraska was named chairman of the important resolutions committee. The committee is meeting four days before the convention to get a start on the controversial prohibition plank.

Preliminary Clash

A preliminary clash occurred when Mr. McAdoo proposed an executive subcommittee of seven to expedite the work. The proposal was resisted by Senator Burton K. Wheeler, who asserted it would be called a "rump" committee. Mr. McAdo is leading the fight for Speaker John N. Garner, and at first observers thought they discerned a contest between the two forces.

However, other Roosevelt followers explained that the plan for the small executive committee had been generally agreed upon in advance, before the arrival of Senator Wheeler. The thought is that the group will be made representative of the various blocs and candidacies, and will probably include such leaders as Mr. Hitchcock, the chairman; Mr. McAdoo, A. Mitchell Palmer, former Attorney-General; Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts; Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, and Senator Hull. Mr. Wheeler wants the work to be done by the full committee.

Open hearings will be held before the resolutions committee, at which drys and wets will publicly air their views as they did before the Republican committee.

Mr. Smith held another press conference today in which he ridiculed Roosevelt claims to delegates. The statements of incoming candidates follow the same general pattern. They refuse to acknowledge possibility of defeat or to announce their second choice. At the same time most of them announce their unwillingness to support Governor Roosevelt, the leading contender, under any circumstances. This was true today of Gov. William H. Murray of Oklahoma, who added his

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Mrs. Putnam Off For New Acclaim From Midwest

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 23—Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam took off from New York for the West today, accompanied by her husband, Mr. George Palmer Putnam, and his son, David Binney Putnam. A round of honors awaits her in Cleveland and Chicago.

The woman flier follows in the Lindbergh tradition of simplicity and modesty, and this is winning as high tribute from her countrymen as her skill and courage, she was told by speakers at the dinner which 50 women's clubs and civic societies arranged in her honor here last night. The dinner was the flourish with which New York City wound up its program of acclaim, and Mrs. Putnam's achievement was lauded in speeches by M. Paul May, the Belgian Ambassador to the United States; Mr. Bainbridge Colby, Miss Fannie Hurst, Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey, and Dr. John H. Finley.

On her return from Washington earlier today, Mrs. Putnam was the guest at luncheon of the members of the Explorers' Club who presented to her an embossed scroll commemorating her flight. In the afternoon the New York chapter of Zonta.

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THINGS PRESENT

Hm-m! Our little friend Waddles is visiting London. Better turn to the Young Folks' page.

Do be careful how you give vent to feelings of admiration when talking to a Persian. There's reason enough in "A Gifted Race" on the Home Forum.

Our readers occasionally take pen in hand (would that they would do it oftener!) and say something which cannot be kept off the back page. Two of the Letters today deal effectively with prohibition, incidentally.

AND THINGS TO COME

Try to remember to look for "At Random" on tomorrow's Home Forum.

More "Rime-o-Grams" Friday on the next-to-the-last page. Like them?

Another of Miss Mable's interviews with prominent magazine editors tomorrow.

Friday's paper, as usual, will bring you the weekly Household Arts, Crafts Cuisine page, and Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," among other good things.

Less Research or More of It? 'Sea of Facts' Flooding World

More Than 15,000 Natural Scientists and Engineers Seek Data on Subjects From Size of Universe to Meaning of 'National Interest'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 23—With more than 15,000 natural scientists and engineers engaged in research for United States industries alone—a work costing about $100,000,000 a year—and with universities, foundations and governmental departments adding their fact-finding data, it would appear that the world is in a fair way to being set afloat on a sea of facts with a surfeit of chartings, but no ports of call.

The suggestion has been advanced, indeed, that there should be a complete cessation of all research activity for a period to give humanity time to digest and apply all that has been discovered and to prepare the way for more orderly utilization of new facts when research has been resumed.

Dr. John C. Merriam, president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, which has capital of $32,000,000 to conduct research, believes, however, that the need of the world is not less research, but more of it, and that the great trouble is that only a part—not too much—of the truth about the universe is known.

"The safety of humanity does not require a moratorium on increase of honest knowledge," he declared. "What we need is more truth and the acceptance of knowledge for precisely what it is."

This amplification of the sum of knowledge has come to take on in America the aspects of a major industry—the business of fact-finding both as to things that are under and things that are over the earth and as to the world of men itself.

The Carnegie Institution has launched a non-magnetic ship, the "Carnegie," designed to test the variations of the magnetic compass, in the course of advancing knowledge in more than a dozen fields, making it possible for nearly 200 trained investigators all over the world to continue their researches into the structure of the earth, the nature and activities of living organisms, secrets of atoms and molecules, and dimensions of the universe and its component parts. It has applied precision instruments to the stars in the preparation of a general catalogue that will give their positions down to the seventh magnitude—a

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SOVIET PRESS EXPLOITS TRIAL OF COMMUNISTS

Civic Officials Accused of Abusing Powers Regarding Peasants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Thirty-four persons, mostly local Communist and Soviet officials, have been arrested in the Drabovskoe district of Kiev Province, in Ukraina, and there is an evident effort to attract the maximum amount of public attention to their trial. The Supreme Court of Ukraina will make a special trip to the little country town of Drabovskoe to hear the case and the misdeeds of the arrested officials are being trumpeted far and wide in the Soviet press.

The main charges against the former Drabovskoe authorities are that they abused their powers in regard to the peasants, made illegal arrests, summarily dissolved collective farms and confiscated the property of their members, and extorted so much food grain and seed from the peasants that quick aid, both with food and with seeds, had to be rushed from Kiev in order to make possible the carrying out of the spring sowing.

Abuse of Authority

No doubt the Drabovskoe officials deserved their prospective punishment for their acts of arbitrary violence. Yet it is difficult to feel, in the light of the situation which developed in Ukraina last winter, that this is a mere case of punishing a group of local officials who abused their authority. The former rulers of Drabovskoe are figuring to some extent in the rôle of scapegoats for a policy that led to very bad results and has now been abandoned.

Up to May, when new decrees on this question were issued, the Soviet policy was to buy up for the state at fixed prices the largest possible quantity of the peasants' most important crops, such as grain, cotton, flax, sugar beets, etc. Every region had its plan of "khlebozagotovki" (grain collections); and it was a very definite obligation of the president of the local Soviet to see to it that this plan was fulfilled and, if possible, exceeded.

Now centralized plans of grain collection not infrequently overlooked unfavorable changes in the harvest yield, which made it impossible for the peasant to give up his apportioned quota without going on short rations himself. The general food shortage in Ukraina last winter and spring indicated that local officials in many districts, besides Drabovskoe, extracted from the peasants more grain than they could really afford to dispense with and did this, of course, on the basis of grain collection plans which were approved and confirmed by the central authorities.

Scapegoat is Found

But it is one of the fundamental principles of Soviet rule that the Central Government can never be wrong. When an unworkable or inexpedient policy is discarded or modified, some local officials (doubtless, as a rule, those who have made themselves most objectionable always appear in the rôle of scapegoats.

The Drabovskoe officials are simply sharing the fate of a number of local administrators who were singled out and saddled with responsibility for the brutal compulsion and excess which characterized the sweeping progress of collective farming in the winter of 1929-1930, the period which witnessed the mass destruction of cattle by the peasants.

It is not only in such peasant regions as Drabovskoe that allegedly incompetent and arbitrary local officials have been recently called to account. The secretary of the Communist Party Control Commission, Emilian Jaroslavsky, recently described a house cleaning which has taken place in the Communist local organizations of the textile town of Ivanovo-Vosnesensk, where discontent among the workers with bad food conditions apparently reached a high pitch last winter.

CREDIT LESSON SEEN BY KLEIN IN TRADE DROP

Careful Investigation, Large Down Payment, Short Period Urged

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 23—Losses through inefficient credit practices have been brought home to American business with emphasis during recent years, Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, declares, and he offers three constructive suggestions for retaining retail credit structure on a sound but sternly conservative basis.

First, he says, when the long-sought business recovery comes in sight the zeal for new trade should not minimize insistence on careful investigation of every customer's ability and willingness to meet obligations when due.

Second, he continues, a purchaser should make a large enough down-payment in installment buying to make him feel that he is the owner of the commodity he is purchasing. Studies have shown, he points out, that bad debt losses become greater as the down payments become less.

Third, he says he believes the length of time over which deferred payments are spread must not exceed 24 months, regardless of the article's durability.

"A conspicuous feature of the development of the mechanisms of business since the turn of the century," Dr. Klein says, "has been the greatly expanded use of credit, especially in the retail field. It is no longer an obscure mystery of banking and big business, no longer enshrouded in the technical legerdemain of high finance. Today at least half the department store operations, two-thirds of the sales of automobiles and half the retail transactions in foodstuffs are made on credit."

Out of the total retail sales of the nation, which figured approximately $53,000,000,000 in 1929, he states that about $23,000,000,000 is done on credit, of which some $5,000,000,000 is handled through the installment plan in one form or another.

One of the striking things regarding this vast volume of "trading trust," Dr. Klein points out, is the fact that in spite of the prolonged hardships of depression the losses from bad debts are surprisingly low. He figures that they do not run over 0.8 per cent of the total department store sales on open credit and 2.6 per cent of the total sales on the installment plan.

There are, he points out, some grounds for believing that the present decline, which already has registered the most prolonged downward trend of any major slump, may have been somewhat exaggerated by the volumes of retail credit which were freely extended during the preceding boom.

In earlier crises there were stocks of goods in the hands of retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers, he says, which had been produced under high-cost conditions, and recovery could not come until these goods were sold.

But he declares when the present recession began there were, in addition to these stocks, huge quantities in the hands of the consumers which had been bought at high prices and for which payment had not been made. These additional goods might possibly have helped to delay recovery somewhat longer than otherwise would have been the case.

EXPROPRIATION LAW UPHELD IN VERA CRUZ

MEXICO CITY, June 23 (AP)—Declarations, signed by all of Vera Cruz state legislators, were published in Jalapa today upholding the Vera Cruz expropriation law as constitutional and legal.

The legislators said there was nothing new or radical in the law and that it has been adopted and used on numerous occasions in the past by other states. The law permits the state government to take over private property for public use.

BRITISH PRESS EXTOLS HOOVER ARMS PROPOSAL

Need of New Economies Fortifies Call for Action by Government

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 23—Widespread and enthusiastic approval which has been given to President Hoover's disarmament scheme by all sections of the press here today is expected to strengthen the British Government's support of the new American proposals at Geneva.

The welcome will be greater for the fact that it has become apparent that the severe cuts already made in public expenditure will not suffice and that yet more drastic economies will have to be faced in the very near future.

The Times of London characterizes the Hoover plan as "trenchant and far-reaching." The criterion it suggests for the plan is whether it can be shown to bring financial relief without imperiling security. The Times also recalls that every country is already bound by the Kellogg pact not to use armed forces for furtherance of national aims and adds significantly: "The new disarament plan if effectually carried out should render violation of the pact a material impossibility."

The Financial News, representing opinion in the "City," says the risks and sacrifices which the plan involves will "prove well worth while if other participants in the conference can be persuaded to take a full share in both."

Labor and Liberal organs go further. "Hoover's magnificent lead" is the chief heading today in the News-Chronicle. The Daily Herald says the plan provides a practical basis for discussion and action. Even the Daily Telegraph, which supports a big navy, admits that such is the clarity of the plan and the boldness of its attack upon the colossal economic wastage of armaments, that it "brings new hope to the task at Geneva."

Viscount Cecil sums up the general British attitude in describing fundamentals of the plan as "admirable" with reservation only that its proposals for carrying out these fundamentals need time for examination.

The main difficulty seen here depends upon French fears lest acceptance of the plan should endanger security for that country.

France Answers America On Armaments With 'What About Security?'

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 23—France generally responded to President Hoover's proposal to slash the armaments of the world one-third by echoing the reply of its delegates at Geneva, "Yes, but what about security?"

For the more reationary section of the French press this "Yes, but" amounts to a blunt no. On the other

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U. S. to Defend Its Monopoly On Letter Carrying

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—Alert to plans for avoiding new high postage rates, the Government will insist on its right to the monopoly of carrying letters.

The increase in postage rates from 2 to 3 cents, effective July 6, has caused public utility companies and other organizations using the mails to distribute their monthly bills to consider other means. In some cities use of men unemployed has been suggested.

The increased postage and the tax on bank checks, with which many bills are paid, are said by business men to involve a contribution of 11 cents on each bill paid by mail with a check. At that rate every 100,000 bills would mean a contribution of $11,000 to the Government. Hiring private carriers at modest wages would save money for both the companies and their customers, they say.

The Post Office Department, however, points out the postal laws do not permit anyone to enter into competition with the postal service in carrying letters. There is no objection to a company using its own employees for deliveries, but two or more companies will not be allowed to use the same employee, nor hire a messenger or other delivery service to deliver their bills.

Naval Reductions Under Hoover Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, June 23

UNDER President Hoover's disarmament proposal the tonnages which the British and Japanese navies would have to scrap as compared with the United States are as follows:

Ships	Great Britain	Japan	U. S.
Battleships	123,650	88,400	105,400
Airplane carriers	14,100	8,120	*9,950
Cruisers	130,021	77,797	*33,500
Destroyers	†82,171	†46,894	†165,190
Submarines	25,904	45,642	35,050

* To be built. † Tonnage entirely over age.

Army and Navy Of U. S. Back Hoover Plan

Gibson Sends Word From Geneva of 'Splendid Effect' of Project

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 23—President Hoover's appeal to the world to cut its armaments one-third, thereby saving some $15,000,000,000 over a course of 10 years, finds widespread approval.

From Mr. Hugh S. Gibson, American Ambassador to Belgium, chief of the American delegation at Geneva, came a telephone call to Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, in which the former said: "This is the biggest day we have ever had in Geneva. The President's statement had splendid effect."

From congressional leaders here in Washington came hearty indorsements of the plan. Additional approval came from the War Department, where it was learned that the program would not affect the size of the American Army, due to the fact that the land forces of the United States already are proportionately smaller than those of Europe.

Finally the Navy Department gave its official approval, though it was apparent from individual officers that there was no great enthusiasm for a plan that would scrap five of the fleet's 15 battleships, 165,910 tons of destroyers, and 35,050 tons of submarines.

Parity Without Building

The net effect of President Hoover's program, so far as the Navy is concerned, will be to attain parity without the expense of building so many new ships. Great Britain, if the plan is adopted, will scrap down to meet the American fleet instead of the United States building up. This was the unsuccessful aim of the United States at the Geneva Naval Conference in 1927 and at the London Naval Conference of 1930.

Exemption of the United States Army from any reduction under the Hoover plan is based on the fact that on the German scale of 100,000 men for a population of 65,000,000, the United States would be permitted 200,000 men for this country's population of 120,000,000.

In addition to this, the program calls for a certain number of additional troops for policing colonial possessions, and officials of the army figure that, on paper, at least, they should be allowed 80,000 men for the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, Porto Rico and Panama.

The abolition of chemical warfare would, it is estimated, save the nation $1,200,000 annually in the army's budget, while the abolition of tanks would save some $750,000. There would be no saving from the abolition of heavy mobile guns since a large number are left over from the World War.

Would Scrap Five Battleships

The chief effect of the Hoover plan upon the navy would be the scrapping of five battleships. The 165,910 tons of destroyers which the navy would also scrap are over age and would have to go out of commission anyway. A total of 35,050 tons of submarines to be scrapped are already approaching the age limit.

Due to the fact that the navy never was built up to the cruiser and airplane carrier strength allowed it by treaty, construction in these two categories would continue. Under the Hoover plan, the United States would have 254,250 tons of cruisers instead of the 339,000 tons allowed by the London treaty.

Since the navy's present cruiser strength is only 220,750 tons, a total of 33,750 more tons would be built.

Saloonless Roumanian Settlement Result of American Prohibition

By F. E. STEVENS

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FRASHARI, Roumania—This is Roumania's driest town. Strong drink was never sold here, and the American Macedonians and Macedonian Americans—all of whom are now Roumanian citizens—say it is not likely to be, because they say they have learned that it does not pay.

For the most part the men came from the United States. They speak English—learned in the factories of Bridgeport, Conn., and on the sheep ranches of Montana where they accumulated enough dollars to build their homes when the Roumanian Government offered free land to Macedonians of Roumanian origin the world over.

Two years ago when I first visited their town, of some 300 families, with pride they showed me their new church, and introduced me to the Orthodox priest whom they had brought along with them, and then their new school house, where a couple of their own colonists did the teaching.

When I asked where the "bodega" (a kind of saloon) was, they replied that they had not built one. Two years have passed, and with me this time are many Bucharest journalists and motion picture operators who are filming the inhabitants in their Macedonian costumes, and their surprise at finding a dry town in their own realm is more than astonishing.

On the other hand these thrifty people have organized an important coöperative organization, introduced tractors, binders and threshing machines and imported America's White Leghorn and Rhode Island Red poultry.

In exchange for imports, they are exporting to New York cheese made from sheep's milk

HOOVER CALL TO CUT ARMS STIRS WORLD

Geneva Conference Swept by Applause as Italy Champions Proposals

PARTIAL ADOPTION MEANS PROGRESS

Plan Regarded as Answer to Putting Reparations on America's Doorstep

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, June 23—As the excitement caused by the surprise of the Hoover proposals quiets, responsible opinion here views Washington's stand first, as offering, but far from guaranteeing a magnificent opportunity of sweeping public opinion genuinely off its feet in a bold disarmament movement.

But, second, it is realized that President Hoover, like his representatives 24 hours before, was giving America's reply to the Lausanne proceedings, which promised to leave the reparations problem squarely on the doorstep of the United States.

As the respective national reactions are weighed it appears regrettably unlikely that the Hoover plan can obtain all-round agreement. Of course it will be progress if any material sections of it are adopted. And the mere fact of such a drastic offer coming from one of the world's greatest powers indicates what enormous strides the disarmament movement is making.

Grandi Arouses Enthusiasm

One event yesterday heartened those who hope the Hoover offer will sweep world opinion on to results. It was when the Italian Foreign Minister, Signor Dino Grandi, announced that Italy accepts the Hoover plan integrally. As he concluded, the conference hall, filled with jaded delegates, blasé journalists and public jammed into its limited space, was aflame with spontaneous, sincere and incredible applause.

Nobody in the League of Nations history, here, had before heard anything like it. People stamped their feet and roared approval. Delegates sat abashed and surprised and then joined in applause as the heart-strings of the world found a sympathetic chord.

Until that moment the American plan appeared doomed. Its road to success even now certainly is not assured. But that wave of frantic applause indicated unmistakably what the people in the street say and think, and it was so interpreted by the delegates. If that brief moment of ecstatic excitement can be captured and prolonged around the world, then sweeping disarmament is possible.

But the forces to be overcome are so enormous that candor compels reserve. The Disarmament Conference therefore is faced with the necessity of putting the Hoover proposal into the framework of the three-powered conversations which have been progressing for the past 10 days.

Three-Power Talks Continue

British, French and American delegates continue discussions today, and they will examine specific phases of the Hoover proposals when they arise. In the view of many realistic observers, this constitutes the best method, and Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, insisted upon it. He truly stated the conference and the treaty must proceed by mutual agreement, not by unilateral declaration.

Therefore in the three-cornered talks the French must be persuaded to accept practical steps one by one. After the talks conclude critics will be able to determine which parts of the Hoover proposals have constructively aided the conference.

It is unfortunately clear that French and allied opinion has been seriously alarmed by the Hoover plans, both in their unexpected announcement and their content. It is likely that a new outburst of nationalist feeling may result, from which the conference must gradually recover.

At any rate the conference continues its private talks with the Hoover schemes in the forefront of the agenda. The French proposals regarding aviation, bombing, etc., are also under private discussion and if nationalist excitement quiets then progress will be possible.

Step to Economic Recovery

The way in which President Hoover calls on the world to disarm as the first step to economic recovery is universally considered as America's reply to the Lausanne conference, which appeared likely to insist on cancellation of debts in return for annulment of reparations.

The President's second sentence, which said, "This would be the most important step that could be taken to expedite economic recovery," plainly puts disarmament before debts. Whether this firmness will expedite the work of either conference rests on future decision.

Apparently the discussions at the American-British-French meeting today are rather general in character, as it was learned that M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, in presenting the French argument for a cut in national defense expenses, did not mention specific figures.

A note of dissatisfaction was heard in the American delegation because President Hoover's scheme was not taken up in today's talks. Americans are doubtful whether they will get full consideration of the entire Hoover program in the present procedure and are fully prepared to bring it before the general commission if necessary in order to get it thoroughly treated.

SMITH-McADOO FORCES ALIGN TO STOP ROOSEVELT

(Continued from Page 1)

picturesque personality to the pre-convention scene.

Mr. Smith once more declined to answer a question as to whether he would support the nominee of the convention in any case. His friends are asserting privately that he would not support Roosevelt. It is added that such a bolt by a man who secured about 16,000,000 votes four years ago would be a serious blow for the Governor.

Mr. Smith reiterated today, "I'm not here to compromise, I'm here to nominate myself if I can do it." He added that he would not be averse to meeting Mr. McAdoo, a sentiment which the latter later reciprocated. While the two men have not yet come together, their lieutenants are already in touch.

Mr. James A. Farley produced a new set of Roosevelt figures today to show that he has 485 delegates pledged, 103 others favorable, or a total of 588, which is a majority, but considerably less than the requisite two-thirds.

Mr. McAdoo, in a press conference, strongly backed Mr. Garner. On prohibition, he said: "My view of the prohibition question is that the people should be given a chance to vote on the question in a referendum before the 1933 Congress convenes.

"The prospective plank in the platform concerning prohibition, it seems to be the consensus among most of the drys and wets alike where I have recently traveled, might well be a submission of this question in such direct, unequivocable form, as would enable the voters of the different states to express their choice between retention and repeal."

Senator Hull, in a statement issued today, laid stress on economic rather than prohibition views.

Mr. John F. Curry, leader of the Tammany delegation, arrived here today but was silent about his choice for the nomination. The New York group apparently suffers embarrassment over the presence of two New Yorkers in the field.

An opening skirmish took place when a contesting "Smith" delegation from Minnesota asked a subcommittee of the national committee to seat them in preference to the so-called "regular" or "Roosevelt" delegation.

The Minnesota contest was one of four considered by the subcommittee today. A second was between two full delegations from the State of Louisiana, one representing the faction led by former Governor and now Senator Huey P. Long, and the other representing a protest faction led by former Gov. Jared Sanders. The remaining two cases involved the delegation from Puerto Rico and a single delegate from Pennsylvania.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Safety Officials Urge Abolishing 'Fixing' System

WORCESTER, Mass., June 23 (AP)—Mr. C. A. Bingham of Norwood, in speaking at the third annual Governor's conference of committees on street and highway safety held here yesterday by chiefs of police and town officials from all parts of the State, said, "The well-known American custom of 'fixing' should be abolished and everyone should be treated alike in cases involving automobile accidents."

He said, "We should not hear of cases where a drunken driver runs crosswise into a trolley car and is able to have the case dropped, while another citizen who does not exert pressure has his license revoked because he gradually overtook another slower car while passing through an unimportant intersection, when no other cars were within a quarter of a mile of him."

Mr. Michael H. Crowley, superintendent of the Boston police department, suggested that the law regarding grade crossings should be amended so that drivers of all vehicles shall come to a full stop and, when they do not hear an approaching train, proceed cautiously over the tracks. He contended that most of the automobile accidents are caused by a class of operators who are not familiar with the laws regarding "speeding too fast for conditions."

He also criticized the procedure in Superior Court where, after the police have secured a conviction in the lower court, a clever lawyer and good orator often convince a jury that his client is the most wonderful man in the world and that the police officer, while he may be a good one, is positively mistaken in his testimony.

Aleppo Shriners March in Boston

Shriners of Aleppo Temple and their guests marched in Boston today. Two thousand strong, celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of Aleppo Temple, the Shrine group included units from Lewiston, Maine, Bridgeport, Conn., Providence, R. I., Rutland, Vt., and Concord, N. H.

In colorful costumes of their order, the familiar red fez and red breeches, the parade of the Shriners began at the Mechanics Building and moved along Huntington to Massachusetts Avenue, down Commonwealth Avenue to Arlington and Beacon Streets and the Common, where a drill was staged.

Local units in the parade were the Boston Shriners' Band of 250 pieces, the Aleppo Temple Patrol of 200 members, the Mounted Patrol of 20 and the Aleppo Degree staff of 50. Following the parade, the roster returned to the Mechanics Building for a luncheon. Tonight, the uniformed units will give an exhibition in the hall.

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HARTFORD, CONN.

Tying Them Together

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Less or More Research? Facts Flooding World

(Continued from Page 1)

compilation that has been a 25-year task.

Less spectacular are the chartings in the fields of government, sociology, literature, and the arts.

Announcement this year of a grant of $25,000 by the Social Science Research Council for a study to define the term "national interest" is typical, for instance, of the close scrutiny being given to the world we live in. This phrase has come to have all the convenience of a label applied at will by members of Congress to whatever type of legislation they happen to be advocating, and the council decided it was time to call a halt to empty usage.

Through the council, 337 American scholars have had opened to them research avenues in the social sciences since the inception of its program in 1925. Its announcement of appointees for this year brought the total awards in stipends to more than $636,550.

The fellowship enterprise of the council has aimed not at the completion of particular projects, but rather at the improvement of research personnel, offering to promising young social scientists who have completed their formal graduate work the opportunity of broadening their training by a period of unhampered study, preferably extending beyond the boundaries of their previous training.

It is an experiment in the development of a trained generation of investigators that has already cost $524,000, and no attempt has been made to determine its status in the research field. Time alone will decide that. One tangible index of its importance is had, however, in the published work arising directly out of the fellowship investigations, several of the studies having been widely received as significant contributions.

In addition to these fellowships, the council inaugurated in 1926 a program of grants to aid research by mature scholars. Thus, these latter focus upon the research project rather than upon the development of promising research personnel. About $112,550 has been awarded in such grants to 168 successful applicants.

Along a slightly different tack, the benefits of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, established in 1925 by Mr. and Mrs. Simon Guggenheim, function "to improve the quality of education and the practice of the arts and professions in the United States, to foster research and to provide for the cause of better international understanding." This foundation has a capital fund of $4,500,000 and has launched 429 scholars and artists of the United States and Latin America to pursue under the freest possible conditions their research in any field of knowledge.

It awarded 57 fellowships in 1932 out of 1500 who competed, planning to maintain annually about 60 fellows.

Notably illustrative of more mundane fields, where America is letting knowledge "grow from more to more," is the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, which has an industrial fellowship system as a means of solving problems in manufacturing practice. Also 70 individual companies in the field of chemical industry are making research grants to educational institutions. Of a similar sort is the American Petroleum Institute, which administers an annual research contribution of $100,000 a year from Mr. John D. Rockefeller and the Universal Oil Products Company for investigations of basic problems in petroleum technology.

HARBOR DEEPENING STARTS IN BOSTON

Important dredging projects in Boston's upper harbor have been started by the Massachusetts department of public works, it was announced today by Mr. Richard Parkhurst, vice-chairman of the Port Authority. The work launches the 1932 program of the State in the upper harbor. A dredge is working between Commonwealth Pier and the Boston & Albany pier in East Boston to remove a shoal spot which has interferred with the navigation of large vessels in that vicinity, said Mr. Parkhurst.

When this work is finished, dredging will be started off the New Haven pier on the South Boston water front.

Tonight at the Pops

Coronation March from "The Prophet" ..... Meyerbeer
Overture to "Raymond" ..... Thomas
"Liebesleid" ..... Kreisler
"Samson and Delilah," Fantasia ..... Saint-Saëns

"Tilla," Caprice ..... Nagel
"Ave Maria" ..... Schubert-Wilhelmj
(Solo violin: J. Theodorowicz; harp, organ and strings)
Overture to "Rienzi" ..... Wagner

"Roses from the South," Waltz ..... Strauss
"Song of India," from "Sadko" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
"Up the Street," March ..... Morse

EVENTS TONIGHT

Copley-Plaza: Dinner, Boston Teachers College, class of 1927, 7; buffet supper, Aleppo Temple, Mystic Shrine, 10.

Dinner, Harvard class of 1882, Algonquin Club, 7:30.

Boston Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue branch: Presentation of motion pictures on "Bryce, Zion and Grand Canyons," Vialle Room, 8.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Carmen," film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free guidance to modern American prints by Miss Maginnis, 11.

Exhibitions.

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 9 to 5. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every week day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art. Opening June 24. Modern American Prints. Etchings by Goya. Woodcuts of the Far East. American Silver by John Coney. Designs in Color by Anne Allen. British Etchings, 1650-1850. Engravings by Stefano della Bella. Modern French Prints.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Exhibition of American paintings. Also, on ground floor, Boston Society of Architects' unemployment benefit exhibition of miniature models of "Interiors of Tomorrow." Through July 2.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings, from Doughty to Twatchman.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Summer exhibitions.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly cooler tonight and Friday; moderate west to northwest winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy and cooler tonight; Friday fair and slightly cooler.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and cooler tonight; Friday fair.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Slightly cooler tonight and Friday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong northwest winds in south portions and west shifting to northwest winds in north portions; weather fair tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	78	90	Montreal	56	74
Bismarck	58	84	Nantucket	70	70
Boston	65	86	New Orleans	82	92
Buffalo	58	70	New York	68	86
Calgary	52	56	Norfolk, Va.	78	90
Charleston	84	92	North Platte	68	86
Chicago	68	90	Philadelphia	72	90
Cincinnati	74	88	Phoenix, Ariz.	72	110
Denver	60	84	Pittsburgh	64	84
Eastport, Me.	58	58	Portland, Me.	68	82
Hatteras	80	86	Raleigh	80	92
Honolulu, T.H.		80	St. Louis	80	92
7p.m. June 22	74		St. Paul	64	82
Helena, Mont.	62	86	Salt Lake City	68	92
Huron, S. D.	68	86	San Francisco	56	64
Jacksonville	80	88	Santa Fe, N.M.	56	88
Kansas City	76	86	Seattle	54	68
Key West	82	86	Tampa	76	90
Los Angeles	58	82	Washington	80	92
Memphis	80	92	Wichita, Kan.	72	84
Miami, Fla.	84	88	Williston, N.D.	66	88

A—9 a. m. eastern daylight saving time June 22.
B—Maximum June 22.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Thursday 4:14 p. m., Friday 4:28 a. m.
Height of tides 8.5 feet, 8.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:54 p. m.

BOOK LEAD ESTIMATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Alabama leads all other states in circulating library books among public schools, according to Miss Edith Lathrop of the United States Department of the Interior.

British Press Extols Hoover Arms Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

hand, M. Leon Blum for the Socialists, voices an enthusiastic yes. But sentiment of the people as a whole seems to be that though the Hoover declaration is mainly an election maneuver, it will have a salutary effect in forcing early action at Geneva and that probably some of its suggestions can be incorporated in a compromise settlement.

It is reiterated that France's demands for organized security must be read not only in the light of its past experiences as an invaded nation, but also in the light of constant references appearing in the French press to what is viewed as the possible, or even probable, return to power in Germany of a military oligarchy.

The Frenchman is inclined, in answer to the American's "If you can pay for excessive armaments, you can pay war debts," to put forward the query, "If you are so sure armaments will only be used for defensive purposes why do you refuse to back up that assurance with sanctions." M. Joseph Paul-Boncour's statement to this effect in Geneva has been almost universally applauded here.

Coincidence of the Hoover declaration with the proposal of the French delegation at Geneva yesterday to put an armed force at the disposal of the League of Nations and to internationalize civil aviation has given rise to hopes here that this proposition may become the basis of some agreement providing that "international organization of security" which France demands and thus make possible a really substantial reduction in the burden of armament costs.

Tokyo Discovers Flaws In Fundamental Points Of American Proposals

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, June 23—Opinion in official circles holds that Japan is inclined to disapprove the Hoover disarmament plan for the following reasons:

First, the army and navy both oppose further limitations, believing the present strength barely sufficient to defend the nation's interests.

Second, Japan's position differs from that of the United States and European nations which are primarily interested in debts and reparations, wherein Japan's interest is only indirect.

Third, Japan still faces the necessity of completing Manchurian stabilization, which, with other elements involved, requires the army's full present strength.

Fourth, Japan is hardly able to disarm further as long as China continues chaotic and endangered by Soviet-inspired Communism.

Fifth, Japan does not consider money spent on armaments wasted, the people believing the present military establishment not big enough for the defense, owing to the country's exposed position.

It is recalled that the navy bitterly opposed the ratio assigned to Japan by the London treaty and announced a demand for a higher ratio. It is said that, like France, Japan, surrounded by enemies, must have firm guarantees of security before it disarms further.

The Government has not discussed the Hoover plan yet, and probably will not discuss it for some time, since there is no hurry. It is recalled that Japan has only nine battleships, which are barely sufficient for its needs, hence a one-third cut could not be considered at present.

However, in 1936 Japan might be prepared to propose total abolition of capital ships or reduction in tonnage. Japan favors bombing airplanes and chemical warfare. It is recalled that bombing planes at present are the most useful in Manchuria, and it is said that Manchuria will be pacified long before any agreement is reached on disarmament. Regarding submarines, it is said the navy insists on a minimum of 60,000 tons.

Asahi says the Hoover proposal merely places the previous American attitude in a more concrete form, and considers President Hoover has been primarily influenced by debts. It also believes Washington does not desire to build to the London treaty limits, since it is financially embarrassed, and also considers that President Hoover hopes to improve his election prospects.

A War Office spokesman said the army considers many points in the Hoover scheme impossible of realization. The general staff insists reduction in land armaments must consider the peculiar conditions of the various countries.

Armaments and Debts Linked by Peace Groups Assembled at Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 23—President Hoover's proposal for a one-third cut in the world's armaments was welcomed by representatives of national peace organizations who met in Chicago yesterday with the Greater Chicago Disarmament Council to discuss peace planks to be presented to the resolutions committee of the Democratic Party.

A telegram was sent to President Hoover from the meeting congratulating him on his contribution made to disarmament and world peace, and expressing the hope that his move would prepare the way for an equitable debt adjustment on which the peace workers assembled pledged their support as well as their continuing support of disarmament.

Cables containing similar sentiments were sent to Mr. Arthur Henderson, chairman of the Disarmament Conference in Geneva, and to Mrs. Laura Puffer Morgan, chairman of the Geneva inter-organization disarmament council.

"President Hoover today has electrified the world," declared Mr. Salmon O. Levinson, pioneer in the movement for the outlawry of war, "by his daring and common sense proposal for sweeping and drastic reduction of all armaments on a proportionate basis by all the nations. If this challenge is welcomed and acted upon by the European nations, a basis will be laid for equitable readjustment of war debts—America's great contribution to economic appeasement and rehabilitation."

In discussing the necessity of having the Democratic delegates feel the pressure of the peace movement, Mr. Clark M. Eichelberger, president of the Chicago Disarmament Council, saw a new lever for peace advocates in President Hoover's proposal. "If the Democrats want to win the support of the peace movement," he said, "they will have to go farther in their platform than did the Republicans."

Miss Amy Woods, member of the international committee of the Women's League for Peace and Freedom, who has just returned from Geneva, declared: "We must continue day after day to talk peace until every political party knows that it is the important objective for lifting the world out of economic stress."

Others who took part in the discussions included Mr. Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary of the National Council for the Prevention of War; Miss Dorothy Detzer, executive secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom in Washington, D. C.; Mr. Tucker Smith, representing the Committee on Militarism in Education with headquarters in New York City; Miss Jeannette Rankin, first woman member of Congress and organizer of peace forces in Chicago political conventions; Prof. Quincy Wright of the University of Chicago, and young men from different states here for the Youth Peace program.

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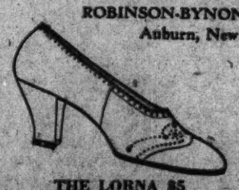

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Girl Scouts Explore Scenes Rich in American Traditions

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SCOUTS THE WORLD AROUND

By MARY ALDEN HOPKINS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hiking has been lifted out of the daily-dozen class in Girl Scout circles. Hikes are taken not merely to stretch the legs, fill the lungs and cover so much ground. Every hike has an objective, whether it be to do a good turn to the birds, find a treasure hidden in the woods by another group, explore the byways or study the stars. Favorite hikes are those which lead to historical sites, to homes of celebrated or unusual people or to any spot that holds something unique.

Before going on these hikes, Girl Scouts study the history of their localities by consulting old inhabitants, by reading and by delving into legend and folklore. They find out who built the old bridge with the quaint inscription on it, whence came the barge that lies in the deserted canal, which was the first road and why the town clustered about it or ran away from it. When girls have scrutinized an old flint-lock gun and a tomahawk that fought each other in the past and stood by an ancient loom on which great grandmothers wove warm woolens for their men, history steps out of book covers and comes alive. With imaginations stimulated, printed names become familiar friends and historical hikes real adventures into the past.

Inspect Old Whaler

After reading "Moby Dick," one troop of Girl Scouts took a trip to South Dartmouth, Mass., to visit an old whaler. They inspected harpoons, signal flags, and the captain's cabin, with its rocking bed and telltale compass overhead, which he could read and know that the course was true without turning out of his bunk. The trip was so successful that they planned many other expeditions to New England's historic ports.

A New York City troop's hike became a bus ride, which led to the home of Theodore Roosevelt on Long Island, New York, where the girls saw the famous trophies and lived Roosevelt's adventures over again. Washington's Birthday is a favorite time for near-by Girl Scouts to visit Mount Vernon and view the stately old colonial mansion. California girls hike to the spot from which San Francisco Bay was discovered. In Texas they have old Spanish, moss-covered missions to visit. A trip to an icy Ozark cave is a favorite expedition on a summer's day in Missouri. Portland (Maine) Girl Scouts enjoy wandering through the quiet rooms of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's house and into its long garden stretching behind.

Last year a pack-horse trip to the Carlsbad Caverns was taken by Girl Scouts and leaders from Camp Mary White, Roswell, N. M. Guided by an archæologist and a pioneer cattleman the party journeyed for seven days, stopping at ranches over night where they saw cowboy dances and rope tricks, and cattle being branded. They spent one whole day exploring the caverns, coming upon relics of the basket weavers of 40 centuries ago. They had luncheon in the largest room in the world—a mile and a quarter long, half a mile wide and 670 feet below ground. Before leaving they waited to see the black clouds of bats that swarm out of the caverns around 7 each evening—millions of them—and swarm back again at dawn the next morning.

Adventure Within City

Girl Scout leaders in Palo Alto, Calif., with the aid of an old timer, who has lived in that part of the country for 50 years, have listed 18 different worth-while trips into the surrounding country. There are short outings to city parks and long ones that require buses or cars. Troops spend three weeks beforehand looking up history and dramatizing incidents.

Girl Scouts find adventurous trips and hikes to take within city limits also. A book prepared by Girl Scouts of Greater New York, called "Trails and Bypaths," outlines many interesting trips to Chinese, Japanese, Italian, Russian and Syrian centers, and to all points of civic and historical interest in and near the city.

When a troop has taken a particularly successful hike, girls often map out the route and the highlights of the trip and exchange the map with another troop. Many Girl Scout troops make maps of their whole vicinities, indicating old pioneer trails and all spots rich in history. These maps are not only of interest to the Girl Scouts but often become of real value to the community as a guide to visitors and as a permanent record.

[This is one of a series of articles on Boy and Girl Scout and Girl Guide activities, which appear in the Monitor on the first four Thursdays of each month. On July 7, the article will deal with European Girl Guides.]

COWPENS STONE DEDICATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—More than 500 persons attended the unveiling and dedication of a monument at Cowpens battlefield, just over the South Carolina line, to those who fought there and helped to turn the tide of the War of the Revolution. The sword of Gen. Daniel Morgan was exhibited by Mrs. Thomas Woodruff Dyer of New Orleans.

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AMITY BUILDER ROLE OF ROTARY, PASCALL SAYS

Retiring President Finds Organization Active in Promoting Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., June 23 — Establishment of a world atmosphere in which peace will be made easy is Rotary's main international rôle, Mr. Sydney W. Pascall, retiring president of the Rotary International, told that organization in convention here today.

"Rotary has no official function in the solution of international problems," Mr. Pascall said. "However, through the merging of business and professional men from all over the world under universal standards of amity, boundaries lose their significance and the world is contracted.

"Indirectly, Rotary is represented in the promotion of internationalism. A dozen Rotarians are members of the Franco-German Economic Commission. In addition the French and German Rotarians have themselves appointed committees to visit each other and to discuss the difficult problems existing between the two nations. Thus Rotary is taking an active if unofficial part in resolving what is, perhaps, the most glaring impasse to world accord—Franco-German relations.

Smoothing Difficulties

"Where political dissension seems the most obstinate, Rotarians unostentatiously are at work to smooth out the difficulties. In the Scandinavian countries and in South American nations where rivalry is particularly keen, Rotarian committees are attempting to develop better understanding. All this work is done on the basic premise that commerce and business establish a common basis of interests."

Declaring that the number of members in Rotary is 155,000 and that clubs have increased in number in 62 nations, Mr. Chesley R. Perry of Chicago, secretary of the organization, said the real wealth of Rotary could be evaluated neither in numbers nor in dollars, but in intangibles.

Mr. David J. Reese of Ventura, Calif., echoed this declaration. "Attempts to erect a superstructure or to devise something upon which the world may gaze is not," he said, "the aim of the Rotary. Rotary must serve in the valleys."

Addressed by Woman

When Mrs. James W. Davidson of Vancouver appeared before the convention today she became one of the few women who have addressed the organization. She recounted the journey of herself and her husband through southern Asia where they established twenty-three clubs.

It was pioneer work, Mrs. Davidson said. Rotary was just beginning its program of promoting international understanding. Since that time, she continued, the program has taken root deep in the international soil in the form of 3500 clubs throughout the world.

In the discussions under way the attitude that Rotarians should further increase their participation and influence in the settlement of issues such as tariffs and disarmaments gained ground. There will be resolutions and definite statements of policy made at the business sessions.

Boat With Wings Depicted in Film

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 23—A method by which the speed of water craft up to 50 feet in length may be doubled was described here today. The American Physical Society, which is holding its 179th meeting as a joint meeting with the Applied Mechanics Division of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, viewed a film depicting water craft equipped with wings similar to those of an airplane skim over the water at high speeds. This new type of boat is the work of Dr. Oskar G. Tietjens, research engineer in the Westinghouse laboratories.

The main plane is attached well forward. Forward of the propeller is the second plane, so hinged that it controls the vertical direction and stability, very much as "flippers" do on airplanes. As the skipper lowered the forward edge of the rear plane, it lowered the stern of the boat. This increased the lift of the forward plane so that the nose of the craft climbed out of the water as the speed increased. Above a certain speed the entire hull was out of the water, so that the boat was riding on the two narrow planes.

Outboard motor boats, Mr. Tietjens said, were particularly suitable for this new type of high-speed water craft.

SNYDER AGAIN HEADS BOSTON TRADE GROUP

Mr. Frederick S. Snyder, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, was reëlected to that office for the ensuing year at a meeting of the board of directors yesterday. The directors also named several new members to the executive committee, including former Gov. Frank G. Allen, Mr. Harvey P. Hood, Mr. Edward J. Frost, Mr. S. Bruce Black and Mr. P. A. O'Connell.

Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, police commissioner of Boston, was made a director of the chamber. Mr. Robert G. Dodge, a lawyer, was made a vice-president. Two members of the executive committee were reëlected to the same office, Mr. Carl P. Dennett, and Mr. Frederic E. Moore.

FISHERIES MEN PLAN SURVEY OF GEORGES

Mr. O. E. Sette of Cambridge, marine biologist of the United States bureau of fisheries, announced today that the final cruise of the season of the ketch Atlantis, which is owned by the Oceanographic Institute of Woods Hole, would begin tomorrow when the vessel sails from Woods Hole for the fishing grounds off Georges Banks. The Atlantis has been engaged for some time in a federal investigation of the mackerel fisheries.

On this trip, Mr. Sette will be accompanied by Mr. Frank Firth, his assistant, and Mr. Charles O'D. Islin.

Registered at Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Edward K. Gould, Rockland, Maine.
Edward K. Gould, Rockland, Maine.
Mrs. D. P. Whitaker, Marietta, Ohio.
Miss Oreeta I. Showalter, Cleveland, Ohio.
Miss Christine Adie, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Roxie A. Showalter, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Ella B. Brainard, Cleveland, Ohio.
Miss Janet Velie, Larchmont, N. Y.
Roy C. Holbert, Detroit, Mich.
Roy C. Holbert Jr., Detroit, Mich.
Dora E. Holbert, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. H. J. Boulden, Baltimore, Md.
H. J. Boulden, Baltimore, Md.
Miss Esther M. Harris, Fairport, Ohio.
Mrs. Estelle M. Keys, Painesville, Ohio.
Jimmy Johnson, Tulsa, Okla.
Miss Margie Johnson, Tulsa, Okla.
Betty Lee Johnson, Tulsa, Okla.
Edith S. Davis, Bellaire, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Theo Sachs, Omaha, Neb.
Theo Sachs, Omaha, Neb.
Mrs. Mary H. Johnson, Tulsa, Okla.
W. Reid Johnson, Tulsa, Okla.
Mrs. T. A. Bogart, Newark, N. J.
Evelyn Breen, Bloomfield, N. J.
Theodore A. Bogart, Gillette, N. J.
J. Franklin W. Uhl, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Mrs. Minnie L. Uhl, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Mrs. Luella Bogert, Maples Springs, N. Y.
Mrs. J. A. Riedell, Montclair, N. J.
Master William Riedell, Montclair, N. J.
Caroline Grant, Ventnor, N. J.
Edith Manners, Philadelphia, Penna.
Miss Ella D. Deike, Cleveland, Ohio.
Miss Ruth L. Keller, Lakewood, Ohio.
Miss Alice P. Hoffman, Lakewood, Ohio.
Miss Ida Schade, Cleveland, Ohio.
Miss Joanne Tappen, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary J. Pecker, Lakewood, Ohio.
Mrs. Louise K. Seltzam, Lakewood, Ohio.
Gertrude E. Shriver, Chicago, Ill.
Gertrude E. Klevenow, Cleveland, Ohio.
Lucile C. Reeb, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Robert Wetzler, Hollis, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Clarence J. Neal, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Belle Browning, Flint, Mich.
Mrs. Belle Quick, Swartz Creek, Mich.
Mrs. Stella H. Bryson, Celina, Ohio.
Mrs. Lois R. Graves, Lansing, Mich.
Lila E. Webster, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. J. Winifred Sealey, Canal Zone.
Mr. August, Cleveland, Ohio.
Margaret Koute, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Sallie M. Copeland, Tulsa, Okla.
Gertrude Rector, Tulsa, Okla.
Emily Powell, Tulsa, Okla.
Mrs. Kathryn E. Merchant, Canton, Ohio.
Mrs. Maud L. Mau, Cleveland, Ohio.
Frank J. Mau, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Gertrude A. Dodd, Lakewood, Ohio.
Robert C. Dodd, Lakewood, Ohio.
Mrs. Emma Myers, Ashland, Ohio.
Mrs. Claude W. Shinimore, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Lillian Kirkpatrick, Joplin, Mo.
John J. Kirkpatrick, Joplin, Mo.
Mrs. Jessie T. Rehburg, Lakewood, Ohio.
Mrs. Nellie M. Kerlin, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Rose K. Raeder, Rocky River, Ohio.
Nettie R. Kees, Cleveland, Ohio.
Miss Hattye Lasare, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Lina Peterman, Woodhaven, L. I., N. Y.
Miss G. Liddle, Arundel, Sussex, Eng.
Terence Heywood, Johannesburg, South Africa.
Mrs. Elizabeth Duy, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Adah M. Graves, Cleveland, Ohio.
J. H. Frazier, Winston-Salem, N. C.
Mrs. Harriett Frazier, Winston-Salem, N. C.
Mrs. Elsa S. Harrison, Lyndhurst, Ohio.
Mrs. Luise S. Schmidt, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Harry Flamhaft, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Vivian Flamhaft, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Jean Flamhaft, Brooklyn, N. Y.
H. Borghesio, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Ethelbelle T. Craig, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Florence E Becker, Cleveland, Ohio.
Ethel F. Welker, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Burnetta D. Carroll, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Flora Engleman, Cleveland, Ohio.
W. D. Engleman, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Chessie G. Pearsall, Akron, Ohio.
Miss Lorna Burrows, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Paul Thompson, Utica, N. Y.
Paul S. Thompson, Utica, N. Y.
Mrs. Elizabeth C. Bullock, Hollywood, Calif.
Mrs. Elizabeth K. Parr, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Anna F. Page, Ayer, Mass.
Mrs. Ada McKechan, Webb City, Mo.
Mrs. W. M. Regan, Babson Park, Fla.
Mrs. William Ames, Quincy, Mass.
Mrs. E. C. Smith, Chula Vista, Calif.
Austin Joy, Santa Ana, Calif.
Mrs. Cornelia J. House, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Edith Ehinger, Cleveland, Ohio.
Carl F. Ehinger, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Sophia C. Seifert, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Ella Miller, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Grace Wooding, Richmond, Va.
Mrs. Etta B. Rumsey, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Alla Krebs, Lakewood, Ohio.
Mrs. Dolly Case, Los Angeles, Calif.
Kelcey Posner, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Mimi Wallace, Cleveland, Ohio.
Fred S. Wallace, Cleveland, Ohio.
Miss Richard Snead, Birmingham, Ala.
Maud M. Wolfe, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Jane C. Kendall, Aurora, Ill.
William Mendoza, New York, N. Y.
A. E. Mittendorf, Cincinnati, Ohio
Mrs. A. E. Mittendorf, Cincinnati, Ohio
Bonolyn S. Church, Springfield, Mass.
Raymond C. Church, Springfield, Mass.
Ella G. Cox, Cloquet, Minn.
Mrs. Selina N. Bloom, Logan, W. Va.
Sol Bloom, Logan, W. Va.
Mrs. Bertha Ellsworth, Ann Arbor, Mich.
E. H. Hieronymus, Galesburg, Ill.
Miss Lois P. Himes, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Mrs. John Mowat, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Miss Mary E. Grier, Cheyenne, Wyo.
Mrs. Percy C. Farris, Memphis, Tenn.
L. Wyland Rumsey, Birmingham, Mich.
Arnold I. Rumsey, Detroit, Mich.

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Sailings every Thursday from New York
16 days, 5500 thrilling miles on famous President Liners. See Havana . . . the Panama Canal.
FIRST CLASS . . from $175
SPECIAL CLASS . from $135
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DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES
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When planning a retirement fund, there are two questions about the return on the investment you select—"How much?" and "How sure?"
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SOUPS are always better when seasoned with LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

Weaves Delineator's Pattern

Hal Phyfe-The Christian Science Monitor

OSCAR GRAEVE

Editorial Profession Thrust Upon Graeve of Delineator

Short Stories and Advertising Promotion Shelved for Managerial Duties—Promising Writers Welcomed to Place in Columns

MAGAZINE EDITORS SERIES
Fourth of Seven Articles

By JANET MABIE
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Oscar Graeve, editor of the Delineator, is like the man in the epigram about greatness; he had editing as a profession thrust upon him.

To hear him tell it, he was getting along quite nicely between writing advertising and short stories. Let it never be said advertising matter and short stories are like oil and water, and do not mix. At least they mixed handsomely for Mr. Graeve who liked both kinds of writing, and could do each with commendable facility.

After he had worked at Colliers and various trade journals they had him up at Harper's Bazar doing promotion advertising, which is a sort of advertising in which a magazine board allows a member of the staff to write discreet compliments about the magazine.

Down at the Butterick Company they watched Mr. Graeve's operations in this field for a while, and then invited him to transfer his talents from Madison Avenue to Sixth Avenue, down town, an invitation he accepted.

Job Follows the Man

He had been writing short stories, and selling them with ease, which is important too, and he intended to keep on; and then a very peculiar thing happened; he was asked to become editor of the Delineator and, if you will believe it, he sighed morosely because he was, of all things, a man who did not wish to become a magazine editor, though if he persisted in short story writing he laid himself continuingly open to the prospect of having some of his stuff returned to him with rejection slips.

I take it Mr. Graeve is the sort of man who thinks it is better on the whole to seize everything which presents itself in the guise of fresh opportunity, than to put such opportunities through the test tube of mere individual inclination, to see if they please.

Thus, more or less with surprise, he looked and found himself sitting in a chair in a bare, bright office, handsomely surrounded with that atmosphere of solemn decorum, not to say eclât in its nicer sense, which sets off the editor of an important magazine.

"Takes All You Have"

That was five years ago. I do not know if he has written any advertising matter since then. He has found time to do some short stories, and I forbore to ask him whether any of them had been turned down, although it would have been very encouraging to young writers if he had told me some had.

I should say parenthetically that Mr. Graeve said to me specifically that he had found editing "takes all you have," leaving it to be assumed that he had cut down considerably on his own writing.

It would seem that "editor" is a purely generic term, applied to the men who are at the heads of the several, what you might call "first-string magazines"; and that there is a considerable variation in their individual type, even approach, to their jobs. Where William Frederick Bigelow, editor of Good Housekeeping, stands but restlessly hitched to his post in New York during the day, finding his field of direct stimulation for the materials to make his magazine outside of New York, in what might be termed a sort of inclusive Suburbia, Mr. Graeve spoke a little forlornly I thought of being sharply circumscribed, dwelling in and of New York.

Differentiation in Tempo

True, the Delineator has developed a certain brisk and dashing tone, designed to attract and charm the young married set, whereas Good Housekeeping gives an impression of being pitched on a slightly more sober and measured note, if I may be forgiven a lapse into borrowing figures of speech from one art to use with another.

In an hour it is possible to scan a thousand topics with Mr. Graeve, having at the end of that time only a bright patchwork made up of odds and ends having to do with the chance a magazine editor gets, quite inadvertently, to point the notice of boys and girls in their teens to the uses of libraries.

Then again he may emphasize the fact that Cinderella makes about the most durable theme in the whole of folklore, when it comes to selecting a background for present-day fiction; and how true it is that vast numbers of people are content to live quite unadventurously themselves, if only the magazine editors will keep staffs of vicarious adventurers who can go and see and do for them. And Mr. Graeve doesn't hesitate to go far afield to find writers who give promise of interesting stories.

Cautious About "Writing Honestly"

They are a shy lot, these editors, when you finally get gingerly around to the subject which is sometimes phrased "writing honestly." That is, not writing potboilers, to please a popular taste, when you want to write the Great Short Story, even though you know it has properly no beginning and no end, and is filled with subtleties which people ought to appreciate whether they will or no.

And I found Mr. Graeve no more valiant than the others in stepping right and saying something flat about that immemorial controversy over whether the "original" story can be sold, or stories which are bought must conform to the hackneyed "type" of the magazine, rather as if the magazine did not wish to be the agent of any electric shock to readers who had long since settled down comfortably to the somnolence encouraged by finding one type of thing and only one, in a given magazine.

Although he would not talk except equivocally about it, Mr. Graeve has had his intervals of gamboling about, all precedents to the contrary. And, for the most part, seems to have found it paid.

Place for New Types

There were the stories about people of the Basque country which Dorothy Canfield Fisher told him no American magazine would give a home to, "because American editors don't want stories of people in foreign countries." Yet a lot of readers of Delineator promptly said they liked the stories and were glad that there were going to be more, and later published in book form.

Then there was the wild plunge on a long story written in verse; a long, long story, and with tragedy in it, too.

There was a scene in Delineator office over that. Everyone grinned sheepishly, and moved their fingers in the aimless gestures of people who contemplate some complete recklessness.

Finally someone who had a strong voice in decisions said, "Oh, let's; it does us good to do something outlandish once in a while." Six months afterward, subscribers were still telling the editor by letter that they approved of him.

Still this is no brief which could be presented in court for the "unusual story" as opposed to the story in step with the legions that have gone before. It simply shows that it can be done, though it is like everything else; you never know the minute; moreover, it must not be overdone.

Something About Goldfish

And Mr. Graeve himself? He is a big block of a man with a ready smile, and a liking for Nantucket Island, and walking to the office from a Greenwich Village home, and two children who own some goldfish; we discussed the possibility of his having a picture taken at home with the children or the goldfish, preferably both, because the only photograph he had on tap made him look a little more austere than he does, and in these days everyone knows there is a need for less austerity rather than more.

When I left the office the photograph with the goldfish was under consideration, or so I thought. Now I am not sure. For there came an amazingly prompt note about Mrs. Graeve being unable to find any pictures that had been taken with the children, "and I absolutely refuse to have my picture taken with the goldfish."

And there, I cannot refrain from remarking, with light guffaws, you have the essential reserve of the experienced editor. He will move mountains to get "informal" photographs for his magazine when he wants them. But he will be amazed and frightened, and freeze over with modesty if anyone suggests it could be desirable to have something of the kind of him.

VASSAR IMPROVEMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 23—Reconstruction and maintenance work totaling $140,000 will be carried out at Vassar College this summer, according to decision of the trustees. Mr. Keene Richards, college comptroller, said a portion of the money would be spent on improving roads and laying out a new parking space. It is planned to spend $15,000 on the reconstruction of rooms in the main building. Additions are also to be made to the electrical equipment.

Listen, Son!—
You needn't wait until you're "grown up" to be a *banker*.
You can have your own pass book and start right now at Central Savings. It only takes one dollar to open an account here and you have no idea how you'll enjoy watching your money grow.
Fathers: Encourage your children to start saving early. That habit is the best known foundation for future success.
CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK
4th Ave. at 14th St.
B'way. at 73rd St.
NEW YORK CITY

HAUSNER SAYS 16 SHIPS PASSED IN 8 DAYS AT SEA

Flier Welcomed by Two Governments on Arrival at Miami

MIAMI, Fla., June 23 (AP)—Sixteen ships came within sight of Mr. Stanislaus Felix Hausner as he floated for eight days on his fallen plane after his ill-fated ocean flight but none saw him until the tanker Circe Shell came by, he disclosed today.

Mr. Hausner was landed from the Circe Shell here last night and was the object of a rousing municipal reception.

He told in detail today of his flight and the lonely eight days of floating on the plane.

"My engine developed trouble about 9 a. m. on the morning of June 4," he said. "I don't know yet what the cause was, but it gave me trouble for more than an hour and slowed me up. Finally I decided to come down."

He landed on the waves without difficulty and started to drift. It was raining and cold. He had little food and little water.

"In the eight days I drifted I saw 16 ships, but apparently none of them sighted me. I cannot tell you what I thought about in all those days I drifted. The weather varied, but much of the time there was rain and fog."

He had about given up hope when he saw the Circe Shell as dusk started to settle on the eighth day.

"I did not think the ship had spotted me, but then I saw it veer from its course and a boat was lowered. I was exhausted when I was finally taken off the plane."

Mr. Hausner was accorded the welcome of two governments on his return to the United States here yesterday.

The aviator and motion picture operator was decorated with the Gold Cross of Merit of the Polish Government as the principal feature of the official welcome accorded him.

The decoration was made by Mr. Thaddeus Zazulinski, secretary to the Polish Embassy at Washington.

With Mrs. Hausner, who came here by airplane from Newark, N. J., with friends to meet her husband, Mr. Hausner stood bashfully on the stage of a theater as he received the official welcome shortly before midnight. City, state and government officials participated in the affair.

Flier Seeks Chance For Another Attempt To Cross Atlantic

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ABOARD FREIGHTER CIRCE SHELL OFF MIAMI, June 23 (AP)—Mr. Stanislaus Felix Hausner, who tried to fly the ocean but failed, came back to the United States yesterday to a fervent welcome, and despite the strain of his eight days of drifting on his disabled plane without food or water, he began to plan another flight across the Atlantic.

"It's the one ambition of my life now," Hausner said in an exclusive interview aboard the Circe Shell, the vessel that rescued him, before he was taken off to the welcoming arms of his wife and to the clamor that awaited him in Miami.

"I don't know where I will get another plane. I have no idea whether mine will be rescued or not. But I do know I'm going to fly the Atlantic Ocean," he continued. As he spoke he pounded one hand on the other for emphasis.

Capt. J. W. Wilson of the Circe Shell, who supervised the rescue, and Mr. Hausner posed briefly for newsreel photographers before the welcoming committee, on the yacht Seven Seas, arrived at the freighter's position seven miles off shore. Mr. Hausner declared he was feeling in excellent condition after his 11 days of rest since he was rescued June 11 about 600 miles off the coast of Portugal.

Almost eleven days to the hour after Mr. Hausner was rescued, he was greeted by his wife aboard the Circe Shell. With friends, she arrived here this afternoon by airplane from their home in Newark, N. J.

After a brief stop at the Circe Shell, the Seven Seas, bearing Mr. Hausner, his wife and the welcoming committee, put about for the return to Miami which was attired in gala decorations for the occasion.

Summer Trips West
Lowest In Years!
Only $99.58, round trip from Boston to
Yellowstone Park
For free literature and details: Northern Pacific Ry., 236 Old South Bldg., 'Phone Liberty 9699.
NORTHERN PACIFIC

INTRODUCING
GREATEST LINER EVER BUILT IN AMERICA

FASTEST CABIN SHIP IN THE WORLD
MANHATTAN
Maiden Voyage from New York to EUROPE
AUG 10TH to Cobh (Ireland), Plymouth, Havre, Hamburg
First sailing from Europe August 24th
America—she is *your* ship. From her keel to the pennant at her lofty mast everything is as *you* would have it—you who are the most exacting travelers in the world—you who gauge everything by the highest standard of living in the world—the American standard—on the *Manhattan* you find that standard carried to perfection beyond anything that has heretofore been known on the seas.
Conceived by American marine architects, decorated by American designers, sponsored by America's foremost shipping authorities—she is the pride of the American merchant marine.
Later sailings to Europe, Sept. 7; Oct. 5; Nov. 2; Nov. 30
For complete information apply to your local agent. He knows travel values.
UNITED STATES LINES
ROOSEVELT STEAMSHIP COMPANY, INC., *General Agents*
No. 1 Broadway, New York

Women's Air Group Selects Officers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif.—The Women's International Association of Aeronautics, with headquarters here, has closed its annual meeting. It elected the following officers.

Mrs. Ulysses Grant McQueen, honorary president; Lady Hay Drummond-Hay, president; Miss Ruth Nichols, Princess Der Ling, Mrs. Victor Bruce and Fraulein Thea Rasche, vice-presidents; Mrs. Ethel Hamilton, treasurer, and Miss Edith Weir, secretary.

Governors include: Mrs. Clark Stearns, president of the Women's National Association of Aeronautics, United States, Amy Johnson, England, Phyllis Arnott, Australia, and Egalia Furmagette, Italy. Chairmen of the air mail committee elected were: Winifred Brown, England and Elise Attenhofer, Sitzerland. Ethel May Hamilton, Paris, France heads the junior division. Honorary members were: Mrs. Richard Byrd, Mrs. Josefine De Ortiz Rubio and Madam Schumann-Heink. Viscountess Allenby was elected patroness.

Lederer Assumes 'Tsarship' of Ship Lines on July 1

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 23—Mr. Emil Lederer, senior director of the Hamburg-American Line, in charge of the company's passenger traffic here, will become "Tsar" of all passenger steamship lines in the north Atlantic service on July 1.

His acceptance of the invitation to the post was made last night and came simultaneously with the announcement in London that the north Atlantic and Mediterranean conference had approved the choice of him as sole shipping arbiter in New York.

"I recognize in this new office an opportunity for constructive work in the direction of more stabilized conditions in the transatlantic passenger business, from which the traveling public, as well as the steamship lines, should benefit," Mr. Lederer said.

Mr. Lederer has been associated with the Hamburg-American Line for 37 years. The details of his new work will be mapped out between him and representatives of the companies members of the conference. His selection for the post was unanimous and was made by all the American, British, Canadian, Danish, Dutch, French, German, Italian, Norwegian, Polish and Swedish companies operating passenger vessels on the north Atlantic.

TREASURY OFFERS BILLS

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—Secretary Mills announces the Treasury will offer $100,000,000 in 91-day bills maturing Sept. 28. Bids for the bills will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks or their branches until June 27. They will be sold on a discount basis to the highest bidder.

Solve the Employment Problem for Yourself
Go into business for yourself—be your own boss, depend on your own efforts and win as others have.
Our Laundry—Dry Cleaning and Rug Cleaning Equipment—offers a safe opportunity.
Let us give you details?
Cleveland Rug Cleaning Machinery Co.
East 55th Street and Erie Ry.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

FLAVOR
THAT'S WHAT YOU WANT
● Chuckle Jellie Candies offer an abundance of pure, wholesome flavor. They come in many shapes, flavors and many-sized packages.
Ask your dealer for them
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
Chuckles
GOOD CANDY... *for all the Family*
FRED W. AMEND CO. • DANVILLE ILLINOIS

WHEN YOU GET YOUR NEW WASHER BE SURE TO USE RINSO THE BEST WASHING MACHINE MAKERS RECOMMEND IT
YES, I'VE HEARD HOW MUCH WHITER RINSO WASHES CLOTHES. I MUST TRY IT!

NEXT WASHDAY
THESE SHIRTS LOOK BRIGHTER THAN EVER, MABEL. ARE YOU USING YOUR NEW WASHER?
YES—AND A MARVELOUS NEW SOAP — RINSO. IT GIVES THE RICHEST SUDS I EVER SAW
C. A. Voight

White-as-snow washes ...this safe, easy way!
YOU'LL see the difference at once. The whitest, brightest wash you ever saw! *Safely.*
No wonder the makers of 40 famous washers recommend Rinso. No wonder millions of women all over the country will use no other soap on washday.
It's all that's needed, *even in hardest water.* Cup for cup, Rinso gives twice as much suds as lightweight, puffed-up soaps.
And how those suds loosen dirt! Great for tub washing. Rinso soaks out dirt—saves scrubbing and boiling—*saves the clothes.* Get the BIG box of Rinso. You'll like its creamy suds for dishwashing, too.
A PRODUCT OF LEVER BROTHERS CO., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Rinso
Millions use Rinso in tub, washer and dishpan

ORGAN BUILDING IS DISCUSSED BY AMERICAN GUILD

Great Advances Are Noted Since Importation of the Brattle Instrument

Mr. William H. Barnes, organist of the First Baptist Church at Evanston, Ill., brought out in his talk on "Console Standardization" today in Boston at the eleventh annual convention of the American Guild of Organists that organ music and building has come a long way since the now famous Brattle organ. The Brattle organ was imported from England in 1708 or 1709 by Mr. Thomas Brattle, a citizen of Boston who was a musician, and, having none of the prejudices of the times against musical instruments, thought the Brattle Street Church in Boston ought to be thinking about having some music with its services.

Mr. Brattle was not able to convert the community immediately to his liberal idea and for a time he had to keep the instrument in his own home where on May 29, 1711, the Rev. Joseph Green saw it and remarked in his diary for that day, "I was at Mr. Thomas Brattle's, heard ye organ and saw strange things through a microscope."

In May, 1713, the organ was left by Mr. Brattle's will to the Brattle Street Church and if the parishoners there did not accept it, "providing a suitable, sober organist within a year's time" it was to be given to King's Chapel. If King's Chapel failed of the requirements also, the organ was to go to Harvard College. If Harvard College resisted it, the organ would travel back to the custody of Mr. Brattle's nephew William.

The Brattle Street Church voted that it respected the donor and his gift but did not care to employ the organ in public worship.

The officers of King's Chapel were not so squeamish. They accepted the gift and empowered the church wardens to engage Mr. Edward Enstone of London, England, at £30 a year, as organist.

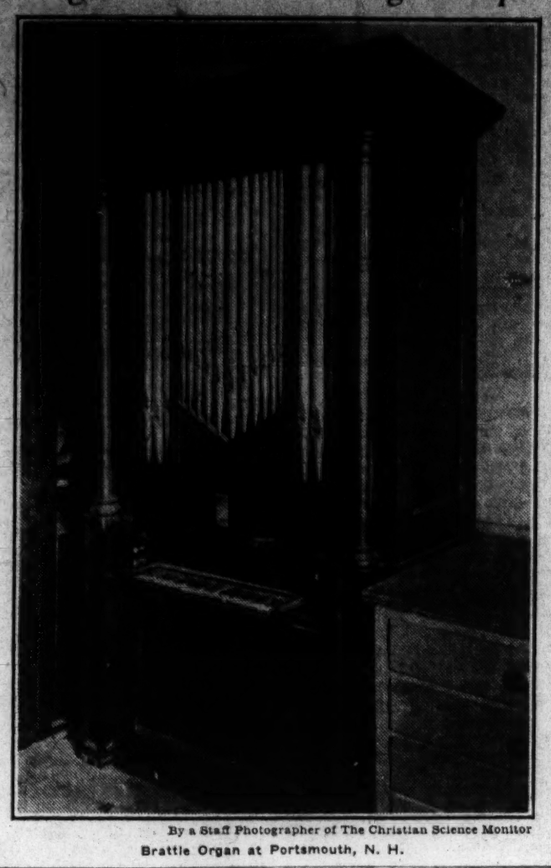
In 1756 the organ was sold to St. Paul's in Newburyport and in 1836 it was purchased by a Dr. Burroughs for $400 and given to St. John's Chapel in Portsmouth, N. H., where it now is.

It has no trace of the maker's name, but stands eight feet and two inches high, five feet wide, two feet, seven inches deep and the sides are paneled and the front decorated with 17 gilded wooden pipes. It has no foot pedal keys and has but one bank of 51 keys on the keyboard manual, from CC to D, but the windchest is bored for 49 pipes, the CC sharp and the D being stationary.

In addition to the technical discussions today there were recitals at Emmanuel Church in Newbury Street and Trinity Church in Copley Square by Mr. Robert Cato of Christ Church, Philadelphia, and Mr. Hugh Porter of the Second Presbyterian Church, New York City.

Late this afternoon Mr. Marion Hutchinson of Central Lutheran Church, Minneapolis, will give a recital in King's Chapel, accompanied by the men's choir of the church and this evening, in the Second Church in Newton, Mr. Ralph Kinder, organist and choirmaster of Holy Trinity Church, Philadelphia, will play. Mr. William Lester Bates will sing the recently written "Magnificat" by Mr. Frank L. Sealy, warden of the guild and also the 1932 prize anthem by Mr. Mark Dickey of Cambridge.

Long Graced Loft of King's Chapel



By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor
Brattle Organ at Portsmouth, N. H.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p.m.—Y. W. C. A. talk.
5:10 Ritter's Tap Dancer.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:30 NBC, Pop's Pirate Club.
5:45 NBC, National Open Golf Tournament.
6:00 Sketch, "Strangers in the Wilds."
6:15 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra.
6:30 Studio announcements; news.
6:45 Alice O'Leary, soprano.
6:55 Y. M. C. A. talk.
7:00 Talk, Mr. David O. Woodbury.
7:15 Michael Ahern, baritone; Wilbur Burleigh, organist.
7:30 NBC, Ray Perkins; Van Steeden Orchestra.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Vallée Orchestra; Sophie Tucker, guest soloist.
9:00 NBC, "Big Six of the Air"; piano trio; Revelers Quartet; orchestra.
9:40 NBC, Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.
10:00 NBC, Walter Winchell; Walter O'Keefe; Moss Orchestra; Payne Orchestra, from London.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 NBC, Pre-Convention Program, William Hard.
11:30 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Chieftains.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p.m.—NBC, Marimba Band; soloists.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:02 Sports Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Bradford organ, Louis Welr.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Ray Meyers of the "Nautilus."
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds; impersonations.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 Gazo's Philippine Troubadours.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
8:30 NBC, B. A. Rolfe's Orchestra.
8:45 NBC, Sisters of the Skillet.
9:00 NBC, Dramatic program.
9:30 NBC, "Thompkins Corners," sketch.
10:00 "The Singing Sportsmen," with "Rabbit" Maranville.
10:15 NBC, Johnson Orchestra; Whispering Jack Smith; female trio.
10:30 NBC, Rodemich Orchestra; soloist.
10:45 Republican news; time; weather.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
11:30 Louis Weir, organist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p.m.—"The Puzzle Man."
5:05 "The Dance Parade"; orchestra.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 Shepard musical sketch book.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Short subjects.
6:30 CBS, "Convention Press Gallery."
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, Tito Guizar, Mexican tenor.
7:15 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
7:30 "Rajput"; transcription.
7:45 CBS, Benny Kreuger's Orchestra; Georgie Price.
8:00 CBS, Limit Orchestra; soloists.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 Adrian O'Brien, tenor.
8:45 CBS, "Joe Palooka" sketch.
9:00 CBS, Modern Male Chorus.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Magazine sketches.
10:00 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
11:30 to 1 a.m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p.m.—Organ, Francis J. Cronin.
5:15 Happy Repairman.
5:30 CBS, Round Towners Quartet.
5:45 Shapiro and Shafter, piano duo.
6:00 CBS, Current Events—Kaltenborn.
6:15 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
6:30 Time; baseball scores; organ.
6:45 CBS, Tommy Christian's Orchestra.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:30 CBS, The Street Singer.
7:45 "Rum and Strum," harmony duo.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Newbridge Male Quartet.
8:30 Highland Harmonies.
8:45 Chemical Society lecture.
9:00 Le Paradis Dance Band.
9:30 Organ recital and soloists.
10:00 Studio period; news.
10:15 CBS, Quartet; organ.
10:30 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
10:45 CBS, Spitalny Orchestra; soloists.
11:00 CBS, Irene Beasley; orchestra.
11:15 to 12:00 CBS dance music.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

7:00 a.m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano; talk.
12:45 p.m.—Studio soloists.
1:35 p.m.—Parents Question Box.
1:45 p.m.—Studio soloists.
3:00 p.m.—Talk, the Rev. Asa M. Parker.
3:30 p.m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p.m.—Studio soloists.
4:30 p.m.—Messages from ministers.

WEEI

8:00 a.m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a.m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a.m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:15 a.m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p.m.—News; stocks; produce.
12:50 p.m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p.m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p.m.—Studio and musical.

WBZ

7:00 a.m.—Musical programs.
8:00 a.m.—NBC programs.
8:30 a.m.—Musical and studio.
9:30 a.m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p.m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p.m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p.m.—"Books and Authors."
2:45 p.m.—Studio musical programs.
3:30 p.m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p.m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a.m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a.m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p.m.—CBS, Musical programs.
1:00 p.m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p.m.—CBS programs.
4:45 p.m.—Organ recital.

WAAB

7:45 a.m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a.m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a.m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p.m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p.m.—Studio and musical.
3:15 p.m.—Braves-Brooklyn Dodgers, Fred Hoey reporting.

Boston Art Notes

Copley Society

The current exhibitor at the Copley Society at 286 Commonwealth Avenue is Mrs. B. Davidson Hoxie. Her work consists of oils, water colors and miniatures.

The pictures represent the product of many years, the accumulation of a variety of efforts. Probably it was in the course of intensive travels that Mrs. Hoxie made the small, appealing sketches of scenes in European towns. Technically she was well equipped. Those early sketches display a genuine feeling for atmospheric quality. Subsequent years have brought a change toward the freer and less disciplined ways of impressionism. In portraits of trees in full blossom and in decorative depictions of still-life Mrs. Hoxie practices the new method.

The miniatures, some made from daguerreotypes, involve a tremendous task. The diminutive portraits make considerable demands upon a craftsman's endurance, and then probably the most delicate matters cannot even be noticed. Mrs. Hoxie has a very impressive repertoire of miniatures. She invariably holds the subject first, allowing factual matters to take second place.

To complete the varied display, there are some dog protraits, understandingly done. D. A.

Bowdoin Awards Honorary Degrees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Maine, June 23—Bowdoin College awarded 10 honorary degrees at its commencement exercises here today. Among the recipients was Mr. Sterling Fessenden (in absentia), commissioner-general of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement of Shanghai. To him was awarded the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was a member of the Bowdoin class of '96.

Dr. Kenneth C. M. Sills, president of the college, made the awards. They included:

Master of Science, Mr. John A. Lord, retired lieutenant of the United States Navy and restorer of the frigate Constitution; Mr. Charles S. F. Lincoln, class '91, physician of and member of the department of biology, St. John's College, Shanghai.

Litt. D., Mr. Jefferson Butler Fletcher, professor of comparative literature, Columbia University.

L. H. D., Mr. Maurice Roy Ridley of Balliol College, Oxford, and Mr. Irving Babbitt, professor of French Literature at Harvard University.

M. A., Mr. George Rowland Walker, class of '02 and member of the board of overseers, and Mr. Charles Thornton Libby of Yarmouth, author.

D. D., Mr. Oliver Dana Sewall, class of '87, treasurer of the Massachusetts Congregational Conference and Missionary Society, and Dr. James Edward Freeman, Bishop of Washington.

TRAIN TIME CHANGE ANNOUNCED BY B. & A.

Changes in train times on the through service of the Boston & Albany Railroad, announced today, affect the Boston-St. Louis sleeping car which now leaves Boston at 9:25 a. m. Beginning June 26, the train will leave Boston at 12:30 noon and arrive in St. Louis at 1:15 p. m. The Southwestern Limited, leaving Boston at 3:40 p. m., will arrive in St. Louis at 4:45 p. m. the next day instead of 5:20 p. m. as at present. The Boston-Cleveland car on this train will arrive in Cleveland at 7:45 the next morning instead of 8:20 a. m.

The Wolverine, leaving Boston at 3:15 p. m. and arriving at Chicago at 2:15 p. m., will continue on its present schedule and will have a through coach from Boston to Chicago. Inauguration of a tri-weekly service on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays to the Thousand Islands is also announced. Through daily service except Sunday to Lake Placid and the Adirondack Mountains will be begun when the new schedule goes into effect.

CHECK CLEARANCES IMPROVE

NEW YORK, June 23 (AP)—Check clearances for the week ended June 22 showed more than seasonal improvement at $5,040,122,000, compared with $4,448,690,000 in the preceding week, Bradstreet's reports.

INSTITUTE SEEKS TO HASTEN DAY OF WORLD PEACE

International Relations Meeting to Open at Wellesley College

Viewpoints which leaven the larger community of the world today will be brought into cross focus for the next 10 days with the New England Institute of International Relations meeting at Wellesley College under the auspices of the New England branch of the American Friends Service Committee.

Eminent speakers in a variety of fields will converge upon the problem of promoting world peace, leading sectional classes each morning, participating in informal discussion and recreation in the afternoon and gathering with members of the institute in the evenings to hear a speaker upon a topic of general interest.

The fields of education, economics, history, international relations, sociology and religion have yielded a faculty and list of alternate lecturers whose task it will be to illuminate ways and means of establishing attitudes of international good will and understanding in their own communities and in a widening circle of large influence.

It is the common understanding of delegates and lecturers alike that all thinking people desire to see the day hastened when nations shall in truth be brought into harmony and an honest arrangement of the intricate details of agreeable international life.

It is predicted that this and the several other institutes of the same type which characterize the summer months in various sections will have a more explicit meaning and task this year, because of the important happenings throughout the world during the winter.

This evening the first formal address of the institute will be given in Billings Hall at 8 o'clock by Prof. Sidney B. Fay of the history department, Harvard University. Professor Fay is author of "Origins of the World War" and he will discuss this subject as providing a necessary background for the forthcoming discussions as to what shall be done with certain concrete public and international problems.

Simultaneously institutes of international relations are being held at Haverford College, Penna., and at Northwestern University in Evanston, Ill.

GRENFELL GETS SHIP FOR LABRADOR WORK

The Jessie Goldthwait, vessel which Sir Wilfred Grenfell will use personally in his work at Labrador this summer, left George Lawley's Yard, Neponset, this afternoon for Sydney, N. S. Sir Wilfred, Lady Grenfell, their secretary, Miss Eleanor Cushman, and Prof. F. C. Sears of Massachusetts State College will meet the vessel at the latter port.

The 76-foot schooner was given for the personal use of Sir Wilfred by Dr. Joel E. Goldthwait as a memorial to his wife. The schooner, although a fisherman type, has been outfitted with all modern conveniences. Five students are included in the crew. They are Mr. John G. Scranton of Boston, the two sons of Dr. Lloyd T. Brown, Mr. John Blackwell of Cambridge, and Mr. Alfred T. Hill of Providence, R. I.

Rural Road Plan Called Investment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 23—Expressing himself as thoroughly in accord with Gov. John G. Winant's proposal to devote a considerable portion of state funds to the improvement of secondary or "rural" roads, Mr. Frederic E. Everett, New Hampshire Highway Commissioner, has gone a step further and states that in his opinion money spent on highways gives greater returns than that spent by any other agency.

"As an outlet for surplus labor, also," he added, "highway building and repairs offer the best opportunity, for they are about the only thing that can be produced without glutting the market."

"The dollar spent for road building," he said, "serves a manifold purpose, in that it builds something for which there is a public need, gives labor something to spend and in turn relieves myriad industries suffering for the want of suitable outlets for their goods."

Wholesale Milk Price Declared To Be Reasonable

The present milk price of $2.32½ per hundredweight, or 5 cents a quart paid to producers is adequate and any advance is not warranted at the present time, according to the decision of the board of arbitration announced yesterday by Dr H. B. Ellenberger, Milk Administrator.

"The board of arbitration, consisting of Mr. R. W. Bird, Mr. C. G. Morris and Judge B. F. Cleaves," Dr. Ellenberger's statement said, "after a study of the evidence submitted by both sides relating to the cost of production for the season of the year and the volume of surplus existing in this market, concluded, 'that the return to the producer on Class 1 milk, based on the price which he has been receiving of $2.32½ per cwt., is adequate and the advance to $2.60 per cwt. is not warranted by the facts at the present time.

"'This does not of course mean that as the supply of milk shortens the producer is not entitled to proper relief, dependent upon the amount of surplus which he is producing.'

"The price of $2.32 per cwt., or 5 cents per quart, is the same as was established by New England Dairies, Inc., on May 1, and is a slight increase to the producer over the return he received from December to May."

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All but Varsity to Row West Course in 70th Regatta—Racing Starts Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 23—With all minor and major preparations over, such as conditioning, seatings, lane drawings and starting times, Harvard and Yale crews finished their real training for their seventieth rowing regatta here yesterday. Referee W. A. Meikleham and representatives of the rival camps met and the drawing for lanes was completed with Harvard getting the east lane in the varsity encounter and the west in all others.

The festivities open today with one official and two unofficial races. The combination crews rowing over the upper two miles of the downstream course at 5:03 o'clock, standard time, are the official starters of the regatta, but the waiters and "gentlemen's" eights will also race "unofficially" sometime this afternoon. A change in the time of the freshman and junior varsity brushes tomorrow will start the freshman away at 9:50 o'clock in the morning and the jayvees 25 minutes later.

All that remains now is the important question of which will it be, Harvard or Yale, to sweep across the finish line first tomorrow amid the plaudits of the cheering throng of partisans, augmented by shrieking steam whistles and horns of varied description. On the one hand Harvard presents a strong, rugged and powerful varsity eight and on the other hand Yale exhibits a smooth, flawless example of rowing technique. Historical events of the past 69 races between the two bring forth nothing helpful in the way of picturing the results tomorrow. That it marks the seventieth varsity encounter between the two great institutions is a milestone in sport itself.

Tradition Holds Forth

Whether those invading this old whaling town by railroad, automobile or by water realize the tremendous strength of tradition attached to this Harvard-Yale regatta or not matters little; but in truth it is that tradition that brings them here year after year. Occasionally some come out of curiosity, others come because a member or members of the family are fighting for "dear old Harvard" or "dear old Yale," but there are those imbued with that traditional fascination that draws them here regularly.

Unlike the past few years, however, many of the old standbys are absent and the crowds are not pouring into New London. The sale of tickets is below "par," but word is going round that tomorrow will find a real influx of spectators. The observation trains will have fewer cars and probably not more than half filled. Those arriving today, however, are sporting their usual vibrant colors, partial to Crimson or Blue as their fancies dictate.

Not since just before the war has Harvard won two or more varsity encounters successively, and it is no secret that Coach Charley Whiteside would like to see his big red crew realize that feat, having won last year. The last time Harvard won twice, back in 1916 and 1918, it required a record-breaking eight to do it in '16 and the '18 race was a curtailed affair over a two-mile straightaway at Derby, Conn.

What About Records?

While mentioning record-breaking crews, why should some such occurrence not be mentioned for this year? Perhaps the odd part of it is that Harvard, not favored to win, already has rowed over the downstream course twice during the last two weeks in time trials bettering the course record. And Yale has not been timed in trials under 20m. 2s., which is the record—or at least no such time has been announced or rumored. The matter of records on this course is almost entirely dependent upon conditions, and the right conditions for fast timing are seldom available. With Yale rated better than Harvard and Harvard a record-breaker in time trials, given the proper conditions what is to prevent a new record?

Of the 69 races already held between these two, Yale sweepswinge.s have crossed the finish line first 37 times to 31 for the Crimson. Fifty of the races have been on this historic old Thames River and the Eli has won no fewer than 32 of them.

This Thames River course itself is not a thing of beauty. There are no elaborate or decorative estates gracing its banks nor are there bridges of architectural beauty. Its banks display no beaches or resorts, only patches of natural growth, some dressed in greenery for color. Particularly the last two miles of the course are banked with an unusually drab and colorless appearance. On the one side is the battleship-gray shaded submarine base and on the other dilapidated-appearing shipyards, backed by cinder-scarred railroad tracks.

All this disappears as if by magic tomorrow. Arrayed on either side of the race course stakes, as near them as permitted by the stringent policing of the United States Coast Guard, is the Harvard-Yale yacht show in full dress. No yachting display approaches it on waters this side of the ocean. Every conceivable contraption afloat is seemingly somewhere along that course, from the United States destroyers and millionaire yachts to canoes. The majority come up river tomorrow and judging from those anchoring hourly in the lower basin awaiting tomorrow, the array will not be so spectacular as in recent years.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Baltimore	41	26	.612
Newark	40	27	.597
Buffalo	39	27	.591
Montreal	34	33	.507
Rochester	34	34	.500
Jersey City	32	39	.451
Reading	27	41	.397
Toronto	23	43	.349

RESULTS JUNE 22

Montreal 4, Jersey City 2.
Jersey City 8, Montreal 0.
Rochester 9, Baltimore 8.
Newark 6, Buffalo 4.
Reading 3, Toronto 1.

Frame Surprises Jack P. Tidball

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERFORD, Penna., June 23—Donald M. Frame of Harvard, broke through the seeded ranks of the National intercollegiate tennis stars yesterday, at the Merion Cricket Club, for the sole suprise performance of the fourth round of the singles, as he displaced Jack P. Tidball of the University of California at Los Angeles, number sixth on the seeded list, while the other seven of the selected eight all came through to the quarterfinals, winning in straight sets.

Frame, who won the Eastern intercollegiate title at Rye last week, proved much the steadier of the pair. Tidball was brilliant, but slipped badly on his service, making many double faults, and, though he made a strong battle to take the second set after his errors had given a lead of 3—1 to the Harvard player, he slipped once more after the score stood at 3-all, and the steadiness of Frame gave him three of the next four games, for the match, 6—4, 6—4.

Keith Gledhill of Stanford University, winner last year, had the hardest battle of the leaders. Encountering Sterling Williams of the University of Texas, he took the first set with ease, but when leading in the second set, weakened in control, and before he could steady his play, was within a point of losing the second set, at 4—5 and 30—40. But he won the next rally, and, though Williams continued to battle him hard, the lengthy Californian managed to hold the upper hand for the balance of the play, finally capturing the second set and the match at 6—2, 8—6.

W. E. Bascom, the Yale leader, also gave promise of scoring an upset at the start of his match with Karl F. Kamrath of the University of Texas, by running four games in a row at the start. But the Texan found the weakness of the Yale player at that point, and sending every shot in the direction of his backhand, low across the net, won the next 11 games, though many came slowly, to win the first set, 6—4, and lead at 5—0 in the second. Then two games later, Kamrath took the set and match, at 6—4, 6—1.

The matches today will bring Frame against Gledhill, Bryan Grant Jr. against Kamrath, while the lower half contenders will be Clifford S. Sutter, Tulane, David N. Jones, Columbia, Richard T. Murphy, Hamilton, and Clayton Lee Burwell of the University of the South, at Sewanee, who will meet in that order. The summary:

NATIONAL INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS SINGLES—
Fourth Round

Keith Gledhill, Stanford, defeated Sterling Williams, Texas, 6—2, 8—6.

Donald M. Frame, Harvard, defeated Jack P. Tidball, California, 6—4, 6—4.

Bryan Grant Jr., North Carolina, defeated Martin Buxby, Texas, 6—3, 8—6.

K. F. Kamrath, Texas, defeated W. E. Bascom, Yale, 6—4, 6—1.

Clifford S. Sutter, Tulane, defeated Jacob S. Hess Jr., Rice, 6—3, 6—2.

David N. Jones, Columbia, defeated Elbert R. Lewis, California, 6—4, 6—3.

Richard T. Murphy, Hamilton, defeated Claude Dunmoyer, Lebanon Valley, 6—1, 6—2.

Clayton L. Burwell, South, defeated C. E. Loughlin, U. S. Naval Academy, 6—3, 6—2.

DOUBLES—Third Round

C. S. Sutter and Edward H. Sutter, Tulane, defeated Mitchell Rosenbaum and Donald Hawley, New York University, 6—1, 6—1.

Martin Buxby and Allan S. Key, Texas, defeated D. N. Jones and Carl H. Schwelkharth, Columbia, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1.

Elbert R. Lewis and Jack P. Tidball, University of California at Los Angeles, defeated C. E. Loughlin and C. A. Johnson, United States Naval Academy, 6—4, 7—5.

Bryan Grant Jr. and Lenoir C. Wright, North Carolina, defeated Jacob S. Hess Jr., and Henry M. Holden Jr., Rice Institute, 7—5, 1—6, 6—3.

Keith Gledhill and Joseph L. Coughlin, Stanford, defeated Wilmer Hines and Harley Shuford, North Carolina, 6—3, 9—7.

Joseph M. Case and Charles M. Greene, University of Pennsylvania, defeated W. G. Foulke 2d, and Amos Eno 3d, Princeton, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3.

K. F. Kamrath and Sterling Williams, Texas, defeated Herman K. Goldburg and Charles Brooke Jr., Johns Hopkins, 6—2, 6—1.

W. E. Bascom and Clark Andrews, Yale, defeated Paul W. Peavy Jr., and Howard Tompkins, Colgate, 6—3, 8—6.

DEAN CRITICIZES PLAYOFFS

BALTIMORE, Md., June 23 (AP)—Dean E. W. Berry of Johns Hopkins University yesterday criticized the lacrosse playoff series for the right to represent the United States in the Olympic Games in California this summer. Dean Berry said that the final match between Johns Hopkins, national collegiate champion, and the University of Maryland Saturday "will be the last in which Hopkins players will take part under present conditions." "In the first place," he said, "these playoffs are nothing but a gate receipts racket and the university feels that it should not lend itself to such a practice." During the regular season Johns Hopkins defeated Maryland 7 to 3. The Hopkins team of 1928 won the Olympic title.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	40	28	.588
Minneapolis	38	28	.576
Indianapolis	38	29	.567
Milwaukee	32	31	.508
Kansas City	33	34	.493
Toledo	31	35	.470
Louisville	26	35	.426
St. Paul	22	40	.355

RESULTS JUNE 22

Indianapolis 6, Milwaukee 2.
Milwaukee 2, Indianapolis 1.
Toledo 15, St. Paul 7.
Columbus 8, Minneapolis 5.
Kansas City 10, Louisville 3.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Memphis	49	22	.690
Chattanooga	46	22	.676
Little Rock	34	33	.507
Nashville	32	34	.485
Birmingham	32	37	.464
Atlanta	28	41	.406
New Orleans	28	44	.389
Knoxville	28	44	.389

RESULTS JUNE 22

Atlanta 5, Memphis 4.
Memphis 1, Atlanta 0. (7 innings.)
Chattanooga 13, Nashville 6.
Chattanooga 7, Nashville 7.
Knoxville 11, New Orleans 5.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hollywood	48	33	.593
Portland	47	34	.580
San Francisco	44	34	.564
Los Angeles	41	37	.526
Oakland	37	43	.463
Seattle	37	44	.457
Sacramento	36	46	.439
Missions	31	50	.383

RESULTS JUNE 22

Sacramento 10, Missions 6.
Oakland 10, Hollywood 4.
Seattle 7, Los Angeles 2.
Portland 12, San Francisco 2.

SAN DIEGO R. C. ENTERS CREW

SAN DIEGO, Calif., June 23 (AP)—The San Diego Rowing Club announced yesterday completion of arrangements to send its senior four-oared crew the Pacific Amateur Association champions, to Philadelphia for the Olympic trials and the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen regatta July 1, 2 and 4. The crew, coached by Anderson Borthwick, is composed of Charles Springer, stroke; Herbert Henschel, No. 3; Bob Hampton, No. 2; Wharton Coggershall, bow, and Del Beckley, coxswain.

S. H. PALFREY IN FOURTH ROUND

American Wightman Cup Member Among Winners at Wimbledon

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 23 (AP)—Sarah H. Palfrey, American Wightman Cup team member, today won her third-round match in the English tennis championships, defeating Miss O. L. Webb of England, 6—2, 6—3.

Helen M. Jacobs, second ranking United States woman player, also advanced easily to the fourth round, defeating Mrs. Dorothy C. Shepherd-Barron of the English Wightman Cup team, 6—2, 6—2.

Mrs. Dorothy Andrus Burke of Stamford, Conn., became the second American casualty of the tournament when she bowed to Doris Metaxa of France, 6—4, 3—6, 3—6, in a third-round match. Mrs. L. A. Harper was eliminated in the first round.

Allison Advances Easily

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., American Davis Cup team member, advanced easily to the fourth round of men's singles in a 6—4, 6—0, 2—6, 6—1 victory over R. Miki, Japanese Davis Cup player.

Gregory S. Mangin, representing the International Tennis Club of New York, advanced easily to the fourth round of men's singles with a 7—5, 6—1, 6—4 victory over E. R. Avory of England.

Sidney B. Wood Jr., who won the Wimbledon title by default last year from Francis X. Shields defeated Antione Gentien of France, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2.

Shields, American Davis Cup stalwart and third ranking player, rallied from the shadow of defeat to win from E. D. Andrews, New Zealand star, in five hard-fought sets in the third round, 4—6, 13—15, 6—3, 7—5, 6—2.

Fred J. Perry, ace of the English Davis Cup team, defeated John W. Van Ryn, American Davis Cup player, in straight sets, 6—3, 6—4, 6—0, for the first American casualty among the men. Perry won by his all-round superiority, with Van Ryn making a brilliant but unsuccessful stand against his more versatile opponent.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., United States tennis champion, went into the final 16 as he defeated Harry O. Hopman, Australian Davis Cup star, in the third round, 7—5, 6—2, 7—5.

Except for the play of the three United States Davis Cup stars, most of the interest Wednesday centered in the women's singles. The most exciting match was that between Mme. Rene Mathieu of France and Signorina Valerio of Italy, which the French champion won, 5—7, 6—1, 6—2.

Miss Valerio plays in style like the great Suzanne Lenglen, but not with the skill of the former French titlist, and succumbed to the steadier play of France's present ranking star.

Hughes Is Eliminated

G. P. Hughes, third ranking player of England, was eliminated in the second round by Roderich Menzel, giant Czechoslovakian Davis Cup player, 8—6, 1—6, 6—4, 6—2. The big Menzel smashed out an impressive victory, his sizzling drives being entirely too hot for Hughes to handle.

Allison and Van Ryn, Wimbledon doubles champions two years ago, had a difficult time defeating the Grandguillot brothers of Egypt, Pierre and J., in a first round of doubles, winning 6—2, 9—7, 14—12. The Grandguillot brothers are their country's cup doubles pair.

Hilda Krahwinkel of Germany, finalist last year against her countrywoman, Cecilie Aussem, who is not defending her title, advanced to the fourth round of women's singles with a 4—6, 7—5, 6—0 victory over Gertrude Sterry of England. Other results in the second round:

Betty Nuthall, England, defeated Miss S. Mavrogardaoto, Italy, 6—1, 6—1.

Dorothy Round, England, defeated Josane Sigart, Belgium, 6—2, 6—0.

Eileen Bennett Whittingstall, England, defeated Mrs. S. K. Edwards, England, 6—3, 4—6, 6—0.

Miss J. Jedrzejowska, Poland, defeated Joan C. Ridley, England, 6—2, 6—4.

Mrs. Kitty McKane Godfree, England, defeated Mrs. R. E. Hayiock, England, 6—2, 6—8, 6—3.

Captain Demeter To Present Wreath

CAPT. GEORGE DEMETER, of Boston, president of the Grecian Tradition Society of America, announced this afternoon that he had just received authority from the executive committee chairman of the International Olympic Committee at Lucerne, Switz., to present a laurel wreath and bronze medal to the winner of the Marathon run at the Olympic Games in Los Angeles, Calif., in August.

Hurricanes And Shelburne Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, June 23—The Shelburne pony polo team scored its second victory in three days in the third Westbury Cups series, yesterday, at the Meadow Brook Club, when the team led by J. Watson Webb reached the semifinal round by an overwhelming victory over the Roslyn team, which had a bye. The score was 9 to 4, and three of the goals for the losers came in the last two chukkers after all the winners' goals had been made.

The real battle of the day was between the Hurricanes, organized by Stephen Sanford, and the Sands Point team with the Hoppings and W. Averill Harriman in the lineup. The Hurricanes won; but the battle was not settled until an overtime chukker when they scored a goal after the score had been tied at 8-all in the eighth. Sands Point led at the start, but the winners took the lead early in the second half and were never passed thereafter. The summary:

THIRD WESTBURY CUPS

SHELBURNE	ROSLYN
No. 1—G. S. Smith	John Schiff
2—L. K. Firestone	S. W. Knox
3—J. W. Webb	H. E. Talbott Jr.
Back—R. E. Strawbridge Jr.	William Post 2d

Score—Shelburne 9, Roslyn 4. Goals—Firestone 4, Smith 3, Strawbridge, Pony for Shelburne; Schiff 2, Knox, Post for Roslyn. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White, U. S. A. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

HURRICANES	SANDS POINT
No. 1—Marshall Field	W. A. Harriman
2—Stephen Sanford	E. A. S. Hopping
3—C. R. Harrison	E. W. Hopping
Back—J. C. Rathborne	Thomas Ewing Jr.

Score—Hurricanes 9, Sands Point 8. Goals—Harrison 4, Field 3, Rathborne 2 for Hurricanes. E. A. S. Hopping 3, Harriman 2, E. W. Hopping 2, Ewing for Sands Point. Referee—W. H. Gaylord. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers and overtime.

SEEDED FOUR IN SEMIFINALS

Charlotte Miller Forced to Three Sets by Mary Cutter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., June 23—Representatives of three colleges, Miss Charlotte L. Miller of New York University, Miss Helen Marlowe of the University of Southern California, and Miss Dorrance H. Chase and Miss Marjorie L. Sachs, both of Simmons College, Boston, all seeded, advanced to the semifinal round in the fourth annual girls' intercollegiate lawn tennis invitational tournament at the Longwood Cricket Club this morning under bright skies. A fresh breeze, sweeping the grass courts, bothered the players.

Miss Miller, top seeded, was the only player forced to three sets. The other three matches, although scores were low, were all long-drawn-out affairs and produced sparkling tennis in spite of the breeze.

The New York University girl, a transfer from Stanford University, played Miss Mary E. Cutter of Boston University. Miss Miller won the first set at 6—1, but was held to 30 in the first game and to deuce in the next three. Miss Cutter won the fifth game at love on her own service. The second set went to Miss Cutter after the first four games were divided. The last set found Miss Miller playing brilliantly and holding her own. The point scores:

FIRST SET

Miss Miller	4	5	9	5	0	4	4	—31—	6
Miss Cutter	2	3	7	3	4	1	0	—20—	1

SECOND SET

Miss Miller	4	2	4	2	0	1	4	4	8—29—3
Miss Cutter	0	4	2	4	4	4	6	0	10—34—6

THIRD SET

Miss Miller	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	—26—	6
Miss Cutter	2	1	1	0	4	2	2	—12—	1

Miss Marlowe, second seeded player, dropped four games in defeating Miss Margaret Haskell of Bryn Mawr (Penna.) College, 6—2, 6—2. Miss Sachs, runnerup in 1929 and 1930, seeded No. 3, defeated Miss Betty Turner of Oakland and the University of California, 6—3, 6—1, while Miss Chase took the measure of Miss Catherine Boyden, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 6—1, 6—2.

Miss Cutter, Boston University star, played in two doubles matches Wednesday afternoon, winning both of them with Miss Haskell of Bryn Mawr. Earlier in the day Miss Cutter won two singles matches. With Miss Haskell she defeated a Smith College pair, Misses Mary E. D. Cootes and Jeanne Stanley, in the first round, 6—2, 6—2. In the second round the Cutter-Haskell team took the measure of two Wellesley College girls, Misses Helen Ranney and Esther Edwards, 6—0, 6—2.

Four other doubles matches were played Wednesday afternoon. The summary:

UNITED STATES GIRLS' INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

SINGLES—Third Round

Miss Dorrance H. Chase, Simmons College, defeated Miss Esther Edwards, Wellesley College, 6—0, 6—1.

Miss Catherine Boyden, Vassar College, defeated Miss Mary Teegarden, Mount Holyoke College, 6—4, 6—2.

Quarterfinal Round

Miss Charlotte L. Miller, New York University, defeated Miss Mary E. Cutter, Boston University, 6—1, 3—6, 6—1.

Miss Dorrance H. Chase, Simmons College, defeated Miss Catherine Boyden, Vassar College, 6—1, 6—2.

Miss Helen Marlowe, University of Southern California, defeated Miss Margaret Haskell, Bryn Mawr College, 6—3, 6—2.

Miss Marjorie L. Sachs, Simmons College, defeated Miss Betty Turner, University of California, 6—3, 6—1.

DOUBLES—First Round

Misses Helen Ranney and Esther Edwards, Wellesley College, defeated Misses Mary Louise Carpenter and Marianne M. Richards, Vassar College, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2.

Misses Mary E. Cutter, Boston University, and Margaret Haskell, Bryn Mawr College, defeated Misses Jeanne Stanley and Mary E. D. Cootes, Smith College, 6—3, 6—2.

Misses Dorrance H. Chase and Marjorie L. Sachs, Simmons College, defeated Misses Catherine Boyden and Edwina Campbell, Vassar College, 6—2, 6—1.

Second Round

Misses Charlotte L. Miller, New York University, and Betty Turner, University of California, defeated Misses Margaret and Beth Lancaster, Florida College for Women, 6—2, 6—3.

Misses Mary E. Cutter, Boston University, and Margaret Haskell, Bryn Mawr College, defeated Misses Helen Ranney and Esther Edwards, Wellesley College, 6—0, 6—2.

Misses Alice Rigby and Mary Wallace, Wellesley College, defeated Misses Mary Teegarden and Lorie Kempe, Mount Holyoke College, 6—4, 6—3.

Big Ten Champion Beaten by Brown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIVER FOREST, Ill., June 23—H. M. Coggeshall of Des Moines, Iowa, the singles title defender, faced J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., in a quarterfinal match of the annual championship tournament of the Western Lawn Tennis Association here today. With the largest field in years narrowing down in fourth-round matches a number of seded stars were eliminated yesterday. Coggeshall put out one seeded rival, Robert Bryan of Chattanooga, Tenn., 7—5, 7—5, in a match that was every bit as close as the score indicated. Hall opened the exit door for another of the favored few, John McDiarmid of Fort Worth, Texas, the issue being decided by the count of 11—9, 6—3. Each side breaking through the service of his opponent at unexpected points complicated the first set.

W. D. Brown of St. Louis, Missouri Valley ranking player, retired another of the listed ten, Edward Lejeck of Chicago, the Big Ten champion, by the rather easy count of 6—0, 4—6, 6—0. F. A. Parker of Milwaukee, the national boy champion, today meets George M. Lott Jr., of Chicago, United States second ranking player, in what may prove an encore of their Sunday match at Cincinnati for the Tri-State championship in which Lott was victor after five sets.

Parker yesterday triumphed over Doc Barr of Dallas, Texas, 6—2, 6—2, while Lott rode over T. F. O'Connell of Chicago, 6—1, 6—3.

Miss Katherine Wolff of Elkhart, the title defender in women's singles, won two matches. She defeated Miss Margaret Weichbrodt of Chicago, 6—3, 6—1 and Mrs. Florence Wittleder of Chicago, 6—0, 6—4.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	34	26	.567
Boston	32	29	.525
Pittsburgh	28	27	.509
Philadelphia	32	33	.492
Brooklyn	31	32	.492
St. Louis	28	30	.483
New York	27	29	.482
Cincinnati	31	37	.456

RESULTS JUNE 22

Philadelphia 11, Chicago 2.
Cincinnati 14, Boston 8.
Pittsburgh 7, Brooklyn 6.
New York 9, St. Louis 1.

MRS. LAKE BEATS MISS HICKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GARDEN CITY, L. I., June 23—Playing one of the best rounds of golf she has ever shown in competition, Mrs. R. C. Lake of Old Country defeated Helen L. Hicks, United States woman champion, in the second round of the Long Island women's golf championship tournament over the links of the Cherry Valley Club yesterday, 3 and 2. Playing out the bye holes, Mrs. Lake turned in a card of 76.

NATIONAL LEAGUE NUMBERS PLAYERS

NEW YORK, June 23 (AP)—To help the fans identify the players, the National Baseball League yesterday fell in line with the policy of the American League, voting to number its players. Each club will inaugurate the system as soon as possible.

The New York Yankees were the first to adopt the policy and about two years ago, all of the clubs of the American League joined. In the National League, the Boston Braves started to identify themselves at home only this spring.

In announcing the decision of the directors, President John A. Heydler said the National League recognized the public value of the move and was willing to give the fans any aid in helping them to enjoy the game.

Little other business, other than routine, was conducted at the meeting. Seven of the eight clubs were represented.

JAPAN'S ATHLETES SAIL FOR OLYMPICS

YOKOHAMA, Japan, June 23 (AP)—The shock troops of Asia's athletic army to compete in the 1932 Olympic Games sailed from Yokohama today for Los Angeles with hopes of wresting a greater share of the world sports laureis than ever before.

Besides the main strength of the large Japanese delegation, the liner Tatsuta Maru carried the Philippine contingent of three swimmers, four boxers, one high-jumper and two coaches, and India's 1928 Olympic championship hockey team.

Dr. Seiichi Kishi, head of the Japanese Olympic Committee, said he was confident Japan's swimmers would place either first or second, and the track and field squad would capture third or fourth.

N. C. A. A. TO HELP ATHLETES

CHICAGO, June 23 (AP)—The National Collegiate Athletic Association will pay a share of the expenses of 26 athletes to the final Olympic trials beginning at Palo Alto, Calif., July 16, but the institutions they represent must pay the balance. The association has $2332 available for expense money, but A. A. Stagg, chairman of the committee to select candidates on the basis of their performances in the annual championships two weeks ago, and T. W. Metcalfe, athletic director at Iowa State University, decided to help winners of first and second places, rather than pay full expenses of a few stars. Approximately $120 for each champion and $70 for each second man will be turned over to the colleges.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	43	18	.705
Detroit	34	26	.567
Philadelphia	36	28	.563
Washington	35	28	.556
Cleveland	35	29	.547
St. Louis	31	31	.500
Chicago	22	38	.367
Boston	11	49	.183

RESULTS JUNE 22

St. Louis 17, New York 10.
Chicago 9, Philadelphia 4.
Cleveland 11, Washington 2.
Detroit 6, Boston 5.

SARAZEN HAS A 70

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLUSHING, N. Y., June 23—Gene Sarazen, winner of the British open championship, served notice on the other professionals and amateurs who started in this morning to win the United States open championship tournament on the links of the Fresh Meadow Country Club that he is a serious candidate for the championship title by turning in a card of 70 in a practice round yesterday.

FEWER AUTOS IN WORLD

WASHINGTON, June 23—The world automobile total at the end of 1931 was 35,263,397, against 35,905,632 a year earlier, off 1.5 per cent, says Commerce Department. Passenger cars were down 1.5 per cent, trucks up 1.4 per cent and buses up 6 per cent. At the end of 1931 the United States had 25,986,353 cars, off 711,045 from 1930. France had 1,173,368, up 283,718; United Kingdom, 1,570,173.

Harvard Wins To Tie Yale Series

HARVARD-YALE BASEBALL SERIES

	Won	Lost	Runs For	Runs Agst	P. C.
Harvard	1	1	19	8	.500
Yale	1	1	8	19	.500

Harvard's varsity baseball team amply appeased a partisan crowd of some 7000 excited alumni and undergraduates at Soldiers Field, Boston, yesterday, by soundly thumping four Yale pitchers to the tune of 15 hits and a total of 17 runs to win, 17 to 4, in the second game of their series. A third game is necessary now, Yale having won the opening affray at New Haven Tuesday, 4 to 2, and it will be played on Harvard's grounds Saturday.

Each of the star pitchers now have won his objective game, John J. Broaca '34 defeating Harvard and Charles Devens '32 defeating Yale, and all now hope to see the two match their abilities Saturday. Yesterday the Crimson called upon Devens to beat the Eli and prolong the series, and this he did with ease. His support was reliable and he personally led the attack with four hits in six times up. Defensively he was reached for only six hits and he struck out 13.

Right from the start the contest became a rout when Harvard piled up five runs in the first inning and then continued with four in the second and four in the third. The Eli were unable to do a thing with Devens's delivery until the sixth and then largely through some poor judgment afield by the Crimson. Five of the six Yale hits came in this inning.

The first four in the Harvard batting order, E. A. Mays Jr. '32 Hamilton Thatcher Jr. '33, W. Barry Wood Jr. '32 and Devens, were the heavy hitters totaling 11 of the 15 hits made by the team. Capt. A. J. Lupien '32 with one, and John Ware Jr. '34, with three, completed the hitters. No Yale man made more than one single. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Harvard	5	4	4	0	1	0	3	0	x	17	15	1
Yale	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	6	2

Batteries—Devens and Pincke; Newton, Kies, Wheeler, G. Parker and Maine, Rogers. Losing pitcher—Newton. Umpires—Hart and Doolan. Time—2h. 20m.

POLO TEAM AT WEST POINT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 23—Officers stationed at the United States Military Academy have organized a pony polo team to play games this summer. Half of the contests will be played on Howze Field, recently completed at the Plant, and the other half on fields of opponents. The team will be composed of Lieut. Donald H. Galloway, No. 1; Lieut. Samuel P. Walker, No. 2; Lieut. Robert L. Howze Jr., No. 3, and Lieut. L. K. Ladue, back. This team will carry a handicap of 8 goals, Ladue having 3, Galloway and Walker 2 each and Howze one.

CHICAGO A. A. GIVES $1500

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 23—The Chicago Athletic Association has given $1500 to the Chicago quota of the American Olympic fund, it is announced here by Avery Brundage, also president of the American Olympic Committee and of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. He said the contribution was a reflection of the club's interest in sport and especially in American competition in international games, and hoped that other organizations would follow the C. A. A.'s patriotic example.

LAFAYETTE TO PLAY PENN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 23—Lafayette College is to play University of Pennsylvania at football again in 1933, according to an announcement made yesterday by E. Leroy Mercer, head of the Pennsylvania department of education. The game will be played Nov. 4 at Franklin Field. Last fall the two teams met for the first time in seven years and the Red and Blue won 3 to 0.

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

A Hint in Time

By A. W. PEACH

Part II

LESLIE reached school by noon and hustled to his room to find Bart ready with a warm welcome.

"Les, you look fine—country air—"

"And an easy conscience. Bart, you and 'Red' were right. If I had stuck by the team as they did by each other, we should have the big cup in the trophy room!" Leslie said cheerfully.

Bart looked puzzled, but his quick mind caught the idea. "The light dawned, did it, old man?"

Leslie nodded. "How do things look for the game?"

"The team's been hard at work, and they say Steele is in fine shape."

"Good!"

"Why not sit with me in the stand?"

"No. Coach Thomas told me to report, and I will. I can decorate the bench with the best of 'em."

When Leslie appeared at the Hilton dressing room, he was greeted in a friendly way, but he could feel the tension in the air.

"The fellows don't quite forgive me—and I don't blame them," he told himself.

He went up to Steele and patted his shoulder. "Don, I wish you the best of luck. The boys will stay with you."

"Thanks, Les," the slight pitcher said. "I feel fine, but it's a big assignment. I wish you were out there on the mound."

"You saw what happened to me when I was, didn't you? The Glen Hillers would be mighty glad to see me show up again. No, this is your chance—go to it!"

A little later, the gong rang, and the squad rushed out. The stands were gay with colors of the rival schools, and the air swirled with cheers. Leslie took his place on the bench.

Hilton's First Score

After the warming-up period, the game started. Each team fielded sharply, both pitchers were in form, and three innings went by without scores. In the fourth, two ringing hits by Hilton followed by a single off "Red" Leavens's bat gave Hilton one run.

Then Glen Hill, suddenly shifting to bunting tactics, placed a man on first base, and a long three-bagger brought him in, tying the score. In the fifth inning, a hit and an error gave Glen Hill another score and a lead of one run. In the sixth inning, Hilton scored, tying the game again, and then went on to score another run, giving Hilton the lead. At Glen Hill's turn at bat, something went wrong.

Leslie looked up at Coach Thomas's face. Small beads of perspiration were on it, and there was a stern line around the coach's jaws.

Steele was evidently in distress. Leslie saw him look anxiously at the bench. Two hits tore into the infield but were taken safely and the runners thrown out at first. Then another hard-hit ball battered its way through, then another.

"Don is getting tired," Leslie told himself.

"Red" ran up to Don, said something that evidently cheered the tiring pitcher, for the next batters hit feebly at the curves that darted by them. The danger was over for the time being.

Steele came in slowly, and Leslie saw that the pitcher was weary beyond question.

In the seventh inning Hilton was shut out. In Glen Hill's turn, Hilton's slender lead of one run vanished.

In the eighth inning "Red" Leavens batted first. His thick bat smashed a ball through the first baseman, and without stopping in his stride "Red" raced for second. The Glen Hill infield, startled by the unexpected sprint to second, threw wildly, and when the confusion ended, "Red," wearing a wide grin, was perched on third. A quick "squeeze" play with stolid, calm Mayes at the bat, brought "Red" in—and once more Hilton had its slender lead.

In Glen Hill's turn, Steele struck out the first two batters, and the Hilton cheers rose gay and glad over the field, but it was the last effort of the slight pitcher. Leslie hardly knew what had happened before the bases were filled on errors and hits.

"Here goes the old ball game!" The loud voice of a Glen Hill fan sounded over the field.

Somebody seemed to be calling his name. Leslie turned and saw Coach Thomas.

"Leslie, Don is tired out. Better go in and do the best you can."

Leslie picked up his glove and walked onto the field. He looked at his infield, and something told him, something in their attitude, what they were thinking. He had failed them before; he would fail them again.

Leslie grinned at "Red's" solemn face. The Irish lad's face changed and he grinned back.

"Go after 'em, Les. If a ball goes through me, I'll sweep out your room for a month!" he called.

A Surprise

After the usual "warming-up" pitches, Leslie stepped back and waited for Gus's signal. Leslie smiled at the batter, but the batter did not know that Leslie was seeing the white "old-timer" on the barn.

Slipping smoothly into his wind-up, he shot the ball to the plate. The batter blinked, and the umpire's voice drawled "Strike one!"

Leslie stepped back, and the realization flashed through his mind that, for the first time, he felt sure of himself.

Again the ball flickered by the batter. He swung, but too late. The cheering died down. The crowd watched, breathless.

Suddenly shifting from his fast ball to a curve at Gus's signal, Leslie saw the quick drop break over the plate—and the batter was out.

As Leslie trotted to the bench, the Hilton cheers roaring around his ears, Coach Thomas looked at him curiously. "Guess the rest did you good, lad," the coach said, the strained expression gone from his face.

"It was more than that, Coach," Leslie replied briefly.

The ninth inning was on hand, and Leslie knew he was facing the final test. As he trotted out to the field to face Glen Hill for the last time, "Red" came up, his dusty face wearing a cheerful grin.

"Leslie, you looked great that last time. What's come over you? Hold 'em down, and I'll sweep your room and run your errands for a month."

"The job's yours," Leslie answered, smiling, but he felt grim and determined as he faced the first batter.

The batter stood lazily at the plate, but Leslie knew he was dangerous, and he proved to be. He drove the first ball pitched into left field for a neat single.

The Test

A roar went up from the Glen Hill stands. There was a sound of Glen Hill and Hilton cheers mingling in the air.

Leslie stepped back—a habit familiar from his walks to and fro at the old barn. Gus had signaled for a fast ball. It would be one. The batter made no effort to hit it.

"Burn 'em over, boy!" "Red's" clear voice reached him.

The ball flashed over the plate. The batter swung, and the ball bounded swiftly toward short. "Red" came in with a yell, scooped it up, and it went like a shot to second, where the runner went out. With a whoop "Red" scurried back to short. The batter made first.

"One gone," Leslie warned himself, "but here are the two heaviest hitters coming, and a runner on base."

"Ball one!" "Ball two!" "Ball three!"

Drawing back of his pitcher's plate, Leslie expected to feel the old doubt and question come over him as it had in the past—the doubt that always seemed to lead on to defeat; but the doubt did not come. Those hours with the "old-timer"—how they were helping!

The signal came. The curve ball broke sharply—too quickly to be hit squarely—up in the air it popped, and Gus solemnly gathered it in. Two out.

The fourth batter crouched at the plate. He had hit Don hard all the afternoon. He was the ranking batter of the school league, and Leslie knew that more than one game he himself had lost had been started toward defeat by the batter in front of him.

Leslie studied him coolly. He knew that once in a while the crouching batter had failed to hit a ball inside the plate, just above the knee, but it called for fine control on the part of the pitcher to put it there.

Leslie called Gus to him. The catcher's expressionless face changed a bit as he heard Leslie's suggestion. "That's the idea, Les. Put it there if you can. I know he has trouble with low balls, but—can you do it?"

"I'll try, Gus, for all I am worth. We must work him carefully though."

"He's afraid of you, Gene!" one of the Glen Hill players yelled.

Gus signaled a ball outside the plate. Leslie saw the curve slip away, but the batter stood quietly. "Ball one!"

"Too foxy to be fooled that way," Leslie muttered.

Then Gus signaled for the fast inshoot, knee-high. Putting the full weight of his body behind the ball in his windup, Leslie saw the ball dart low just over the inside corner of the plate, knee-high. "Strike one!"

The batter shuffled his feet in annoyance, but he let the next pitched ball go by, and Leslie saw that it was too high. "Ball two!"

Unsteady for a moment under the pressure, Leslie checked his windup too soon; the ball shot away from the plate. "Ball three!"

The Glen Hill stands were a mass of waving banners, but Leslie, wondering at himself again, did not feel nervous as he had in many a game before.

The ball seemed to flicker over the plate. "Strike two!" the umpire drawled. "Whew! fastest ball I ever threw!" Leslie told himself.

"Level of the knee—inside corner!" Leslie advised himself. "Now, old chap!"

The ball flitted by the knee as the batter swung hard and missed! "Strike three!"

Out of the mad confusion and uproar that followed the close of the game, Leslie had had only one or two memories when he finally reached his room—Coach Thomas's happy face and "Red" Leavens's "Les, I take back all I said to you about not practicing! You don't need it!" Leslie had paused long enough to say: "But I did, old man. Come up to the room sometime, and I'll show you the how and why!"

He had to show it to Bart, however, for in the room at last, Bart said:

"Les, you pitched with remarkable speed through those tight places, but what impressed me was the certainty with which you did it."

Leslie laughed. "Red, you and the coach put me wise to myself; and then the 'Old-timer' helped me out through weary hours. I'll tell you about him!"

Leslie drew the snapshot from its envelope—a picture of a crude white figure painted on the side of an old hay-barn.

Wings of Gauze and Wax-White Petals

"A LIVING FLASH OF LIGHT HE FLEW" Photo by Lynwood M. Chace-The Christian Science Monitor

This gauzy-winged dragon fly, resting upon a wax-white pond lily, presents a picture of exquisite beauty. Dragon flies are born in the water and live there for two or three years before they emerge, looking rather like grasshoppers, to become the gorgeous dragon fly of the summer air. The dragon fly is remarkable for the glittering colors of his body, his powerful wings and prominent eyes like jeweled lamps.

Students Try Adventuring For Peace in Chicago

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

"I RODE freight trains some of the way," related Perry Huntington, a college student who, having little money, made the trip from Oregon to Chicago the best way he could. In eight days he arrived ready to join other young boys and girls whose object was to get peace planks in political party platforms during the Republican and Democratic conventions.

At home Perry milks six cows every morning and evening which pays for his board and room while he attends Teacher's College. Whether his face was bronzed from his farm life or from the open air trip to Chicago, it became very serious when he was asked why he had made such an effort to come.

"It wasn't for pleasure," he said, "but I believe the next war will mean the annihilation of humanity and I want to do what I can to prevent it."

These young people coming from various college campuses have caught the idea of molding public sentiment for peace and turning it into political channels. Their "To Chicago" journey was organized by Mr. Paul Harris Jr. of the National Council for the Prevention of War. The plan was to distribute literature on the way, talk to people about peace planks in political platforms, interview delegates to the conventions, and hold forums in Chicago for the exchange of ideas.

Rumble-seating it through four states, Sylvia Windle came from Westchester, Pa., interviewing 56 newspaper editors to urge peace policies. Harold Letts came by bus from Colgate University, in New York, while Roland White hitchhiked through from Iowa in a day and a half. From Kentucky arrived another hitch-hiker, Paul Harris III, and from Washington, D. C., came a law student at George Washington University, Dorothy Cook. Others drove through in old automobiles.

Interviewing Delegates

Interviewing delegates from their own home state was their main objective during the conventions. Perry Huntington hopped around so fast that he saw 12 delegates from Oregon, button-holing them on the peace proposition. They were unusually fine to him, he said, and what is more, one delegate promised to take Perry back to Oregon with him so that he would not have to "ride the freights."

"Street speaking is giving us good practice," said Harold Letts, and he told how the night before they had rescued a box from a grocery store, planted it on a street corner on Chicago's near North Side and started a program of speech making. A few scattering people stopped to listen as he discussed a "man's duty to his country." Gradually more passers-by lingered until there were almost 400 in the audience.

"The best way to stop war is through force," a seedy, blue-shirted man shouted from the rear of the audience.

"Oh, no, we get peace through peaceful means," the orange box orator retorted.

Finally Miss Jeannette Rankin, first Congresswoman in the United States, who had come along with other peace workers to help in the program, mounted the box and brought the meeting to a climax.

At other times a few students would drive out in an open automobile, pull up to the curb and launch their arguments for peace.

Experience With Street Hecklers

"We are getting good experience," said Harold Letts, who intends to go back to his New York State Youth Council and work out a program for political action. "To speak to the actual public, made up of people who chance to come along the street, is a very different proposition from carrying on a discussion with college groups about the constitutionality of outlawing war. Meeting hecklers on the street corner wakes you up so that you understand what you are really working for and why."

Fresh from the Disarmament Conference in Geneva, Miss Amy Woods, an officer in the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, painted for these young peace workers a vivid scene of deliberations at the conference. She told how people representing peace forces had arrived in Geneva, making peace speeches en route, how letters had been streaming in from all types of Americans to the American delegates giving a multitude of reasons why the writer wanted the conference to succeed.

"Don't go out and talk to people about the horrors of war," she advised the boys and girls. "People are tired of anti-war propaganda. Tell them of the new era we are entering. They are eager to hear of the new order of things, and it is the young people who must put the world on a new foundation based on world coöperation, not national competition."

Through forum meetings and discussions the young peace advocates decided how to tackle the problems for this election year. In some cases a state will be divided into its smallest political units and an attempt made to interview even the most local politician. Others will try the interview method of going from farm to farm and inviting themselves in to talk about peace. The most salient advice of all was, "We must have facts and not think too imaginatively about the subject."

Swimming Made Easy

By CHARLES E. SAXE

The lessons described in the following articles are based on 12 years of experience, during which they have been put to practical application by the writer in teaching swimming on Cape Cod, Mass. Some 3000 pupils, ranging from children of three to adults, have learned how to swim by applying these methods.

Part III

IN THE last article we touched upon the reaction of the piece of timber and how it resembled the body in the water; then how to get the best results from arm and foot motion.

Care must be exercised that the pupil does not overreach, that is reach too far ahead with the arms, thus causing the body to twist or turn too much. A great deal of lost motion and unnecessary energy is often expended in this way.

It is well, too, to be sure that the arm does not enter the water at too great an angle from the shoulder. Such action will cause the swimmer to roll from side to side. Here again we encounter the fault of lost motion besides a tendency to lose power in the arm stroke.

The proper position for the arms to enter the water may be determined by drawing an imaginary line from the shoulder directly forward to a distance the natural length of the arm. Either arm may then be placed slightly to the right and left of this imaginary line.

Correct Arm Course

From this position we have the proper beginning of the arm stroke. The correct course of the arms is a direct pull almost underneath the body, with hands cupped, remember, and a firm and steady pull. Be careful to observe that the shoulders do not turn or dig into the water. The body should lie like a plane, skimming over the water with the least possible resistance.

Now we come to a point that may not at first seem easy, but when it is mastered it gives to a swimmer that distinguished finish and polish, which we all love to see and admire so much. We are referring to the return of the arm to its starting point.

This return should be graceful and easy and with the definite purpose in view of timing with the other arm. When the through pull is over and the arm rests horizontally with the body the shoulder should be lifted slightly. At the same time the elbow should be brought to a level with the shoulder, the forearm forming a right angle with the elbow point, and the hands turned backward and out slightly.

A little study and then practice of the above paragraph will soon enable the pupil to execute the motion of the arms with little difficulty.

Some readers are no doubt beginning to ask, "What is the head supposed to be doing meanwhile?" And it is certainly time we touched upon that subject.

Experimenting With Face Under Water

Let us return to the point where we were lying in the water with our hands on the bottom. Every child likes to blow bubbles, soap bubbles particularly, but not every person cares to put his face in the water—and blow bubbles. However, this simple action will teach us three very important rules. First, we learn that we must, like mother duck—hold our breath. Secondly, we become accustomed to having the water surround our eyes, ears, mouth and nose, and learn that we must not under any circumstances try to breathe in. If we do, we realize only too soon that to take in water through the nose and throat is at best a very uncomfortable experience. Thirdly, in this way we can learn a most important lesson—to breathe out, not quickly, but a little air at a time through the mouth.

[To Be Concluded Next Thursday]

The Adventures of Waddles

MY COUSIN BEN INVITED ME TO VISIT HIM ACROSS THE SEA.
SO HERE I AM MID PLEASANT SCENES, A LAND LONG RULED BY KINGS AND QUEENS.
AND BEN REMARKED THE DAY I CAME, "FROM OUR GREAT BELL I GOT MY NAME."
"FOR ON THE HOUR MY SHELL I SHED BIG BEN STRUCK ONE," SO MOTHER SAID.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Achievement for Dutch Boys

IN THE heart of Amsterdam, at the corner of a busy thoroughfare, there is an old, dilapidated building. Looking at it a few years ago, no one would have suspected what fine activities would soon be going on behind the windows of the upper stories!

One day a small group of boys invaded that old building and, with remarkable energy and enthusiasm, fitted it up for their own use. Making their way up the dark, worn stairs, and along the gloomy little passages, they decided that the first thing to do was to wire the place for electricity. So putting on their khaki and blue overalls they set to work, and soon the rooms were flooded with light.

The next thing was to install an elevator, and after that to construct two joiner's benches, and finally, their workshops being ready, they began to make all sorts of useful and practical things.

The boys belonged to a special section of the Federation of Amsterdam Secondary Schools which was established five years ago for recreation and sport. They were, and still are, supervised by a teacher of manual labor, and are hardy young engineers in the making, and would-be carpenters. The dingy old rooms are now bright workshops, a painting hall, a canoe-yard and a library. The boys come and go as they like on their free afternoons, and do the jobs that most attract them. Mr. Plekker, the teacher, being there simply to give his technical advice.

This sturdy band of workers now numbers about fifty. The boys construct many and widely differing things, their parents having to pay only for the necessary materials. Twelve canoes have been built in this old house, and, to give the room the appearance of a regular dockyard, the name of each vessel has been painted on the wooden beams in the ceiling. A hencoop, a radio-case, doors for cupboards, a carpenter's work bench, a model yacht, a model airplane, a bookcase and a handloom have all been produced in the course of one year.

At the moment two big ventures are on foot: the construction of a glider plane, and a three-story canoe shed destined to shelter forty-two canoes. This shed, when finished, will be 40 feet long by 20 wide and 9 feet high, containing compartments for each boat. The shed is being made in separate parts which will finally be assembled at its place of destination—the rowing club of another section of this enterprising Federation.

Mail Bag

Tokyo, Japan

Dear Editor:

I have just become acquainted with The Christian Science Monitor. I have been living in Tokyo for 10 years, and so I could tell those interested many things about the city.

Among the many interesting and beautiful places here is the Meiji Shrine. As my home is quite near, I am accustomed to take a walk there, in the outer garden, before breakfast every morning. This shrine was built in memory of our former Emperor, Meiji Tenno. He was a very broad-minded man and Japan owes much to him. Many people visit the shrine, and the gardens are very beautiful in every season.

This spring, I graduated from the Colonial University, which prepares students for living abroad. Last summer, I went, with some friends to China and Korea to observe their customs; it was a very interesting experience. Some day I hope to visit many other countries.

Now I am spending my time studying law at home, and also English. My hobbies are walking and hiking. I should be very pleased to hear from young men in any country and promise to answer letters promptly.

With best wishes to The Christian Science Monitor, Y. K.

New York, N. Y.

Dear Editor:

Through the one correspondent I have gained from the Mail Bag I have received so much pleasure that I now come to you again. Please forward the enclosed letters. I am waiting eagerly for replies.

I am 19 years old and attend Brooklyn College in New York City. Next fall I shall begin my third year. I should be glad to tell anyone about the school. It is quite different from most colleges, for the city supports it, and all the students live at home, somewhere in the city.

Do you suppose there is someone in Japan who would write to me? I should like to correspond with someone in Italy, too. Letters from anywhere will be eagerly received.

A short time ago, replicas of Federal Hall and Mount Vernon were built in New York. Federal Hall was the building in New York where Washington took his oath of office as President. The new Federal Hall stands in Bryant Park, behind the New York Public Library. I happened to be doing some work in the library when the building was dedicated, and for an hour or more we heard the bands playing and the shouting of the people.

I am interested in almost everything, reading, writing, gardens, art, music and sports, and I should enjoy hearing about other people's hobbies.

I am very grateful for all the help I have received through the Monitor.

Emilie B.

Orlando, Florida

Dear Editor:

For several years I have been a reader of the Monitor, and especially enjoy the Young Folks' Page and Mail Bag column.

Orlando is called "The City Beautiful," and well deserves its name. It is in the center of the orange-growing district. There are 32 lakes within its boundaries, many of which are surrounded by parks. Here flowers bloom every month of the year. It is interesting to watch the swans on the lakes. The old ones have two young ones, and are teaching them to swim. When the little ones get tired the old ones take them on their backs and carry them for awhile. They are so tame that they will come right up to be fed.

I am 14, and go to junior high school. I also attend the Christian Science Sunday School regularly. I am interested in music, art and swimming, and should very much enjoy corresponding with girls of my age from all parts of the United States, England and Canada.

I am sending you a booklet about Florida, which I hope will interest you. Isabella A.

(Thank you for the booklet, Isabella. Perhaps we shall pay a visit to Florida some day.—Ed.)

The following would like to receive letters:

FROM GIRLS

Karin R. (13), Tallinn, Estonia.—Interested in music, the theater, sports and American life.

Lieselotte H. (15), Breslau, Germany.

Catherine G. (15), Winnipeg, Canada.—Especially from Australia. Interested in art, French, swimming and skating.

Roberta B. (15), Pittsfield, Mass.—Especially from South America, Africa and Australia. Interested in literature, aviation, sports and animals.

Marie P. (16), Salinas, Calif.

Ilse K. (17), Altona, Germany.—Interested in music and sports.

Annemarie F. (19), Hamburg, Germany.

FROM BOYS

Willi D. (16), Liegnitz, Germany.—Interested in Esperanto.

Walter E. (19), Liegnitz, Germany.—Interested in Esperanto.

OVER 20

Eileen G., Vancouver, B. C., Canada.—From Canada and foreign lands. Interested in reading and gardening.

Jeanette B., New York, N. Y.—Interested in music.

Erich T., Liegnitz, Germany.—From young men. Interested in short-wave transmission.

Lee N., Lincoln, Ill.—Exchange postcards.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

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THE HOME FORUM

When All the Family Went Camping

THERE is nothing new under the sun. When I read the modern advocacy of camp life for children, memory goes back with a thrill, through more years than there's time to count, to the camping days that were ours.

For our parents believed in camping, too. They camped with their children, taking upon themselves all the bother, and a full share of the delight.

Father held lands in the "oil regions," as we always named them, in the foothills of the splendid Allegheny heights. He delighted in outdoor life, and wished his daughters to know the joys of living day and night within hearing of nature's very heartbeat. Possibly mother liked it less; but mothers always want what the family wants!

Near the foot of a wooded mountain, that climbed a mile more before a railroad girded it, was set the camp of floored tents, and a rough cookhouse. When it rained, father fried cornmeal flapjacks for us, holding an umbrella over the stove, because the roof leaked!

A spring was close at hand, in a veritable ferny cup, where icy water bubbled and then seeped away over the grass in rivulets, to join the brook. Down the brook was the pool, big enough for bathing, if we dived one by one. Deeper in the vale stood the farmhouse that sent us supplies, —milk, bread, ham, chickens.

In the woods behind the camp were swings, a teeter, and bars for gymnastic feats, where four little girls could romp to the destruction of neat bloomer suits. One of the girls recalls to this day the amused glance of an older cousin, to whom she described an amazing feat. She was seated on the fixed bar, hands grasping it at her sides, when suddenly she turned a somersault, and found herself swinging gloriously by her arms. She added: "I did it quite unwittingly."

"Unwittingly is a good word, Jane," replied the cousin.

Often there were long tramps up the mountain, to learn woodcraft. Over the rocky bed of a dried stream lay the bole of a huge tree. The girls must walk this formidable bridge. Father crossed it first, to show how easy—one rubber-shod sole after the other, in a nearly straight line. "But look ahead, not down." Jane crossed to the middle of the tree trunk, and then suddenly remembered Lucy's footsteps, traced in snow (Mother loved to read Wordsworth aloud to us),

"Into the middle of the plank,
And further there were none!"

Imagination is not the safest guide to acrobatics. Jane stood there and grabbed with a lurch at a leafy branch from a neighboring tree. It was beyond reach! She recovered her balance—no doubt, "unwittingly"—and walked safely across; but remembers that moment over a gulf of uncountable years.

For another summer, a two-story board house was built in the woods, with a canvas-roofed platform for dining room. A tiny oil town, a single straggling street, was near, and one day Uncle Jack remarked innocently that he had asked a few children over for a picnic in the swing grove. Mother was away. What to do? Fran baked cookies—her one culinary gift—and Uncle squeezed lemons ruefully enough. The children came by twos and threes and tens. They seemed to have sprung up from under the proverbial cabbage leaves —surely there were not so many in the village! Some hung shyly on the edges till urged to come in. And Uncle kept on squeezing lemons, when he was not running over to the hardware store for more supplies. We did the honors as much as possible after mother's gracious example. Thus camp life afforded social training, as well as experience of a hardier kind.

Another day stands out for its sense of portent. Something was about to happen, something mysterious, even shivery. A strange little man was there, who whispered with father, and broke into half phrases at supper, checked by a warning glance. What was up? Uncle, who loved a joke, told us that the man had put some nitroglycerine down in the cellar. We must step light!

We knew what that meant—a man who "shot" wells, without a permit from one of the great oil companies. That company was an awesome bugbear to the childish imagination—for it seemed to hold a patent on everything in the world. It even owned the pipe lines, by which the private oil producers must deliver their oil to the refineries, at a price! We had seen oil wells at work, with the tall derrick, and long pumping arm; we had surveyed the big tank, in its shed, where to open a small door and gaze up at the hugeness looming in the dark, a crouching Monster, was a real adventure. But we had never seen an oil well flowing free. This was the surprise father had for us.

Next morning we were all gathered at a safe distance from the well, which had been drilling for weeks until the iron casing had been lowered into place. Now we saw the intrepid little stranger walking alone to the well, stepping carelessly, we thought, swinging the bright cylinder that held the nitroglycerine. This was lowered by rope and pulley, yard by yard, down, down, the fifteen hundred feet or more to the rock where we hoped oil would be "struck." When the rope sagged, the nitroglycerine was in place, and the moment had come for "shooting." Then we held our breath. The little man thrust a length of lead into the mouth of the well, let it go, and then ran! We could hear the missile for a moment—jangle, tankle—inside the casing; then silence; then a quiet plop, like a distant pistol shot. Now was the really crucial instant. Had we struck oil?

The rushing grew louder and louder, rush, swish, like an enormous steam exhaust, and then, up, up, up and UP, out of the pipe, up the derrick stages, up to the top, and wide-spraying over it, to a hundred feet or more, came the marvelous fountain of amber and gold! It was untellably lovely, in the sunlight. For the crude oil, a dull green in the mass, becomes a living light, as its gases liberate it after ages of imprisonment, into exultant spray, thinned to sun-threaded gold.

So for long minutes the giant fountain leaped sunward, and we heard the oil patter like fine rain on the leaves. Then little by little the golden column dropped, the wild, mighty power was tamed, and the leading pipe adjusted. We had struck oil!

In choosing this form of education for their daughters, our parents were well ahead of their times. Their friends found it absurd to leave a dignified house among the lawns and gardens of an inland city, to seek out a primitive way of life in the wilds. Opinion today better appreciates the benefits of such novelty and bright freedom, for all children. For us, the benefits were clearly three, at least. First, the discovery of the joys of plain living, free from the tyranny of things. We learned that, given the simplest necessaries of existence, life may hold a positive sweetness which costly pleasures often obscure—a lesson invaluable in the face of human vicissitude!

Second came the broadening of interest and sympathy, through contacts with people and things far outside the limits of urban—if more urbane—living. Last, and by no means least, was the joy of having father and mother all to ourselves! No duties, theirs or ours, interrupted our happy association. We were often as isolated as Crusoe and Friday—as Jane phrased it (she was forever quoting grown-up poetry), the world forgetting, by the world forgot.

So the memory of those days is like looking back—yes, and forward —into a very Eden of home affection and delight. M. L. B.

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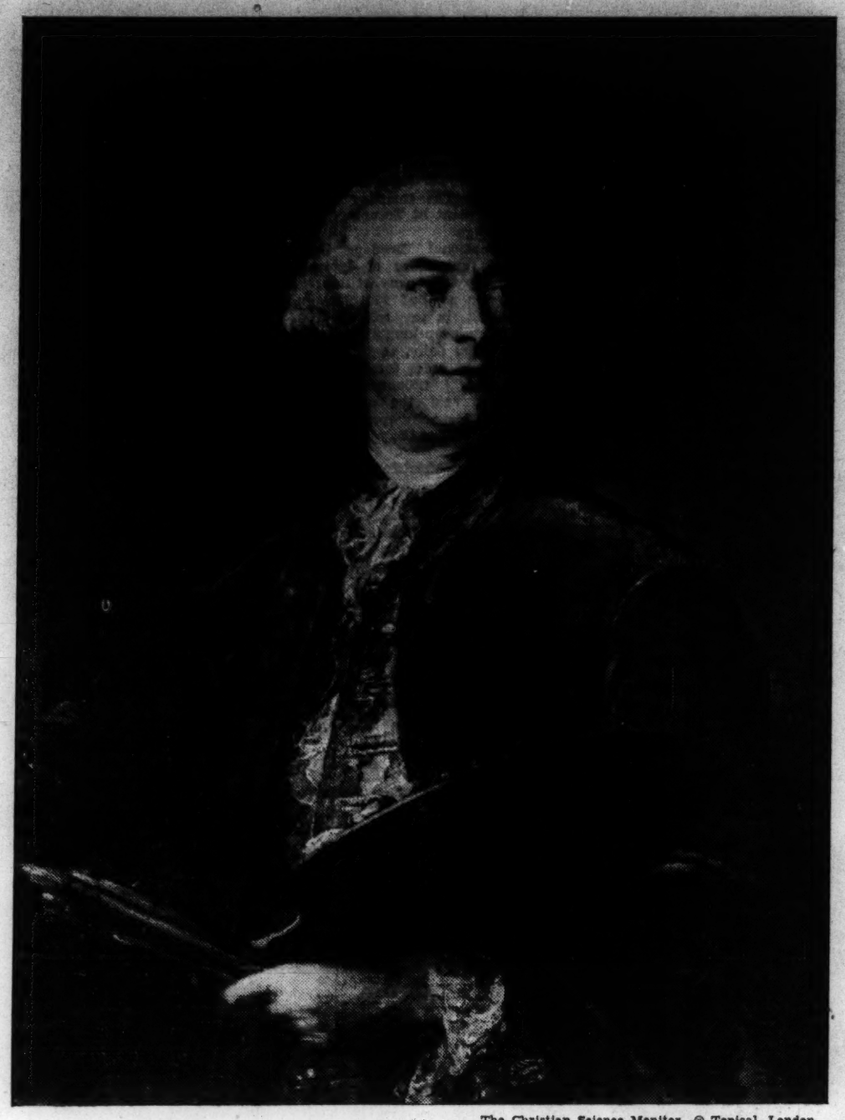

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The Painter Louis Tocqué: From a Portrait by Jean Marc Nattier

Mountainward

While upon the lower roads
The red buds of the maples fall,
Upward over crying rooks
The melting streams are wild and tall,
And in the mountain pasture, seeking
The flying footprints of a doe,
I pause and find arbutus hidden
Under the last white patch of snow.

FRANCES FROST.

Dorothy Wordsworth Makes Her Garden

Swift walking was her chief pleasure. One Sunday evening as she was going to Ambleside by Loughrigg Fell, she was amused when two Cumberland people overtook her, and stopped to compliment her on her speed. On these walks, she watched the country with a gardener's eye, for she was busy making a garden at the cottage. The space between the cottage and the road had been enclosed, and the fence which had formerly been between the cottage and the orchard had been removed. Honeysuckle and climbing roses had been planted by the cottage windows. Dorothy found that almost every day she could find some treasure for the garden she was shaping—mosses from Easedale, wild thyme and wild columbine from the hill above the cottage, orchises from the lakeside, foxgloves and primroses from the Bainriggs wood. In these walks she got to know many of the folk upon the roads and fells. . . .

She was getting to know well also the cottagers near her. John Fisher, Molly's brother, one of the oldest inhabitants of the valley, would tell, as he sodded the garden wall, of the changes more than half a century had brought. All the Fisher family were good company. Old Aggy Fisher, who kept house for John, was a slatternly housekeeper, but even when her own cottage was covered with layers of dust, she would find time to do a kind turn for a neighbour. . . .

Dorothy's chief friend among all her neighbours of the poorer sort was her servant, Molly Fisher. There was often some kind of wisdom or some touch of pity in Molly's words which preserved them in the memory; there was always a touch of quaintness. She showed constantly a thankfulness for having work to do and a roof over her head that had in it something at once proud and wistful.—CATHERINE MACDONALD MACLEAN, in "Dorothy Wordsworth."

Sand Pictures

Long stretches of hard, smooth, yellow sand, nothing else between sky and earth, except a few blades of blue-green grasswrack, or eel grass, blowing in the wind! Such is the east coast of Fanö. It is said that this island was originally part of the mainland of Denmark, that it was formed by the sand at the entrance of the channel leading to Esberg. But the North Sea played strange pranks with the west coast of Jutland, twisting it into many a fantastic fjord. On the sands of this island, the International Motor Races are held each year, under the auspices of the Danish Automobile Club, and many racing motorists arrive for the month of August. It is a gay scene then, bidding fair to outrival Scheveningen or Wahemunde some day.

The changes of color are a never-failing source of delight to the artist. Toward late afternoon the sands become burnished gold, as if the sun was shining full upon them! There are days when sea and sky seem to meet, and melt in an indefinable blue-gray; when the waves break gently on the yellow sand and the water is so clear that, except for the frill of white foam at the edge, it is impossible to detect where the moving sheet of water ends and the dry sand begins.

The western side of the island presents a different scene. Here rolling dunes have been formed where the sand has drifted. On a windy day the whole landscape appears to be in motion. Swiftly the contour of the sand hills changes, their crests melting and licking up into the air like smoke.

Nordby, the little town, has one long street in which no two houses are built in the same way; the older buildings stand beside more modern shops, making a delightful jumble of styles. The inhabitants still retain their picturesque form of dress, which adds color to the scene, even on the grayest winter day

JEAN MARC NATTIER has been accused of misusing his great gifts as a portraitist. He has been accused of being artificial and insincere. It must, however, be remembered that the society at the Court of Louis XV was itself artificial, and that Nattier, in all sincerity, could represent it in no other way. He had to comply with the fashion of painting men and women in the character of gods and goddesses, for that was what they demanded of him.

In this portrait there is no such demand. Nattier is painting the portrait of his own son-in-law, and it is a beautiful, sincere, straightforward piece of work. Louis Tocqué was himself an able portrait painter. He is shown with his palette and brushes, in the act of painting a portrait, with his face turned toward his sitter, a look of keen observation in the eyes, absorbed interest in the whole expression.

Nattier's father was also a portrait painter, and his mother was well known as a miniaturist. He himself won the favor of Peter the Great through a portrait he painted of the Empress Catherine when she was staying at The Hague. The Tsar sat for him in Paris, and was so delighted with the result that he commanded Nattier to take up his residence at his Court. But this the painter refused to do, whereupon the offended Tsar returned to Russia and carried off the royal portraits without paying for them.

The date of the portrait here shown is 1739, when Nattier was at the height of his powers.

A Gifted Race

No doubt the mixture of Arab and Persian blood which took place after the Muslim invasion produced a new type, unlike either the conqueror or the conquered, and no doubt the introduction or imposition of the Arabic language did much to change the outlook of the intelligentsia of the country; nevertheless, we never, in the course of our inquiries into the history of Irān, lose sight of certain typical characteristics which dominate her art and her literature: characteristics which are to be found today among Persians of all classes.

All who have come in contact with this people have felt that the Persian is a specially gifted member of the human race. He is exceedingly quick to observe and to learn, and this quickness displays itself at a very early age. His mental activities, however, incline to carry him into the fields of philosophic speculation rather than into the dull activities of practical life. He has perfect manners and loves conversation for its own sake. He has a stock of apposite quotations from the poets and a rich fund of anecdote. He has a sense of humour and delights in persiflage. . . . He enjoys comfort but ignores discomfort. The Persians will travel under the most disagreeable conditions without a word of complaint. In their treatment of their fellow creatures and of animals, they presuppose the same indifference to discomfort. They are immensely kind to their servants, whom they always address as bacha or "children." Persians have a keen sense of honor, and a natural distaste for signing contracts, for they like their word to be trusted. It amuses them to delay in coming to decisions, or in taking action in business. . . .

Our European habit of giving vent to our feelings of admiration in regard to other people's possessions is, in Persia, apt to lead to embarrassing situations; for example, if one says to a Persian, "What a lovely horse that is!" or "What a beautiful carpet!" the almost inevitable reply is "Māl-i-shumā'st"—"It is yours." And if he wishes you to take him literally, you receive the horse, or the carpet, and then proceed to procure some gift which may suitably be given in exchange.—SIR E. DENISON ROSS, in "The Persians."

Gypsies in the Fen Country

I must now go back for some years in order to enrich my pages with Mr. Watts-Dunton's graphic description of his first meeting with the gypsies in the Fen country, which appeared in "Great Thoughts" in 1903.

"I shall never forget my earliest recollections of them. My father used sometimes to drive in a dogcart to see friends of his through about twelve miles of Fen country, and he used to take me with him. Let me say that the Fen country is much more striking than is generally supposed. Instead of leafy quick hedgerows, as in the midlands, or walls, as as in the north country, the fields are divided by dykes; not a tree is to be seen in some parts for miles and miles. This gives an importance to the skies such as is observed nowhere else except on the open sea. The flashing opalescent radiance of the sea is apt to challenge the riches of the sky, and in a certain degree tends to neutralize it; but in the Fen country the level, monotonous greenery of the crops in summer, and, in autumn and winter, the vast expanse of black earth, make the dome of the sky, by contrast, so bright and glorious that in cloudless weather it gleams and suggests a roof of rainbows; and in cloudy weather it seems almost the only living sight in the universe, and becomes thus more magical still. And as to sunsets, I do not know of any, either by land or sea, to be compared with the sunsets to be seen in the Fen country. The humidity of the atmosphere has, no doubt, a good deal to do with it. The sun frequently sets in a pageantry of gauzy vapour of every colour, quite indescribable.

"The first evening that I took one of these drives, while I was watching the wreaths of blue curling smoke from countless heaps of twitchgrass, set burning by the farm labourers, which stretched right up to the skyline, my father pulled up the dogcart and pointed to a ruddy fire glowing, flickering, and smoking in an angle where a green grassy droveway met the dark-looking high-road some yards ahead. And then I saw some tents, and then a number of dusky figures, some squatting near the fire, some moving about. 'The gypsies!' I said, in the greatest state of exultation, which soon fled, however, when I heard a shrill whistle and saw a lot of these dusky people running and leaping like wild things toward the dog-cart. . . . So far from the mare starting, as she would have done at such an invasion by English people, she seemed to know and welcome the gypsies by instinct, and seemed to enjoy their stroking her nose with their tawny but well-shaped fingers, and caressing her neck."—From "Theodore Watts-Dunton, Poet, Novelist, Critic," by JAMES DOUGLAS.

The Starling

A starling whistles from the chimney pot
And all my world, as by some magic spell,
Is touched to loveliness: now quite forgot
Are the drab streets; I see a dell
Where happy wild things play, the honey bees,
Rabbits with startled eyes and listening ears,
Scared by the smallest whisper of the breeze
That laughs among the grasses at their fears;
Blue butterflies, like scraps of the blue sky,
Flit to and fro, and with the singing stream
A merry water-wagtail hurries by. . . .

—E. JOYCE HARRISON, in *Poetry of Today* (London).

Quiet

There was an eclipse tonight;
I had marked it in my calendar—
Living alone such things importune me—
But it had gone before I was aware,
And the moon was flaming over the forest
As clear, O clear
As an infinite hourglass
Spilling pale cold streams.

Nothing more than that when I looked out,
Nothing but creeping time,
And a flake of china in the paddock
Mockingly glaring.
A mouse ran under the door-ladder,
And long-stemmed trees like sharp, admonishing spears
Were thrusting black sponges
Toward the cross in the sky.
All the heaven's nightly song
Was lulled,
The leafy tongues
Were still.

—From the "Collected Poems of A. E. COPPARD."

Hope

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE Scriptures hope is described as "an anchor of the soul." Faith that a right solution of every difficulty exists, begets hope; and when it is grounded in the conviction that God's invincible law of good is ever operating tenderly and wisely, hope is not intimidated by medical pronouncements, nor by discouraging appearances of unemployment, age, lack, or uncertainty.

In Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy has revealed the quickening power of true spirituality as understandable, readily available, and applicable to every problem. On page 298 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy says, "When the real is attained, which is announced by Science, joy is no longer a trembler, nor is hope a cheat."

At the first glimpse of this Science, "armed with faith, hope, and fruition" (*ibid.*, p. 298), the hope in human consciousness becomes revitalized into an active impulse working for the betterment of mankind and replacing the timid longing which embraces a doubt of ultimate fulfillment. Hope is indeed the precursor of every victory over sin and disease, the first positive step toward the courageous elimination of pessimism and fear, the initiation of mental purification through right thinking.

The spiritual influence which stills the storm of doubt and restores calm trust in God's loving-kindness and ever-presence is prayer. The truly scientific hope relies on God, divine Principle, and so is victorious over despondency and grief. He who is humbly conscious of his spiritual status as God's idea hopes vigorously and speeds demonstration. Selfpity, a false sense of responsibility and untoward circumstances vanish; and, like Paul, one knows with certainty that "hope maketh not ashamed," but rather comforts and heals, and his heart overflows with gratitude.

Christian Science enables one insistently to deny false testimony and, however uncompromising error may seem, affirm Love's present harmony. Obedience strengthens faith and brings achievement. Hope is free, the precious possession of anyone who cherishes it as an unquenchable inspiration. Threats of disaster cannot silence it, nor prove it futile. Despite the whirlwind of conflicting human opinions, hope rouses the lethargic dreamer to the need of spiritual activity and understanding.

The Latin words for "My hope is in God," graven in a wall, caused gratitude to one who saw them frequently. How sincerely could he as a Christian Scientist rejoice that in some measure at least he had tested and proved the verity of that statement in his own experience! How earnestly should each one strive to prove the healing efficacy of buoyant faith!

Peter urged Christians, "Be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh you a reason of the hope that is in you." The student of Christian Science finds many an opportunity to declare that the doors from limitation are open, the chains of fear loosed, and the way made clear to complete freedom under divine protection. Hope is a stabilizer, aiding in the right adjustment of disordered and irritating human experiences, helping to establish mental poise. Like the good Samaritan, hope finds opportunity to carry on.

Recovery from the contagion of fear, lack, and stagnation, in which the human race believes, will be brought about only by active mental resistance to such views. The spiritual law of right distribution, brotherly love, abundance, and harmony is actually operating now. Divine Love is the substance of which there is no lack. Christian Science brings awareness of the genuineness and continuity of this law. Therefore, in times of stress the student of Christian Science has something more than a blind desire to aid him. He has confidence that all his needs will be met through the faithful application of the truth, and he has the added joy of knowing that the power which blesses him will comfort all who are sick in heart or body when they seek the way of God's directing.

Let us be done with indifference, hesitation, and fear, and accept the challenge to aid in lifting the world out of the inertia into which it seems to have slipped! Let us accept our responsibility and prove by our works that though human charity and organization are not alone sufficient to meet seemingly critical conditions, every worthy effort can be stimulated, strengthened, and made more effectual by a firm adherence to the Psalmist's injunction, "Hope thou in God"!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Speranza

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

NELLE Scritture la speranza è descritta quale "áncora . . . dell'anima". La fede che esiste una giusta soluzione di ogni difficoltà genera la speranza; e quando essa si fonda sulla convinzione che l'invincibile legge del bene di Dio opera sempre teneramente e saggiamente, la speranza non è intimidita da dichiarazioni mediche, nè da apparenze scoraggianti di disoccupazione, di età, di mancanza o di incertezza.

Nella Scienza Cristiana Mary Baker Eddy ha rivelato il potere vivificante della vera spiritualità quale comprensibile, prontamente accessibile ed applicabile a qualunque problema. A pagina 298 di "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy dice: "Quando viene raggiunto il reale, che è annunciato da Scienza, la gioia non trema più, la speranza non inganna più".

Al primo barlume di questa Scienza, "armata di fede, speranza e fruizione" (*ibid.*, pag. 298), nell'umana consapevolezza la speranza viene rivificata divenendo un impulso attivo che opera per il miglioramento dell'umanità e che sostituisce la timida brama che racchiude in sè un dubbio di raggiungimento finale. La speranza è invero la precorritrice di ogni vittoria sopra peccato e malattia, il primo passo positivo verso la coraggiosa eliminazione di pessimismo e timore, l'inizio di purificazione mentale per mezzo di retto pensare.

L'influenza spirituale che calma la bufera del dubbio e ristabilisce la serena fiducia nella misericordia e nella perpetua presenza di Dio è la preghiera. La speranza veramente scientifica fa assegnamento su Dio, Principio divino, e così riporta la vittoria sulla disperazione e sull'angoscia. Chi è umilmente conscio del suo stato spirituale quale idea di Dio, spera fortemente e affretta la dimostrazione. La pietà per sè stessi, un falso senso di responsabilità e circostanze perverse svaniscono; e, come Paolo, si sa con certezza che "la speranza non confonde", ma piuttosto conforta e sana, ed il proprio cuore trabocca di gratitudine.

La Scienza Cristiana ci rende capaci di negare insistentemente la falsa testimonianza e, per quanto l'errore possa sembrare inflessibile, di asserire l'armonia presente dell'Amore. L'obbedienza fortifica la fede e produce successo. La speranza è gratuita, il prezioso possesso di chiunque l'ama quale ispirazione inestinguibile. Minacce di disastri non possono imporle il silenzio nè dimostrarla futile. Nonostante il turbine di opinioni umane in conflitto reciproco, la speranza desta il sognatore letargico alla percezione del bisogno di attività e comprensione spirituali.

Le parole latine corrispondenti a "La mia speranza è in Dio", incise sopra un muro, producevano gratitudine nella persona che le vedeva di frequente. Con quanta sincerità egli poteva, quale Scientista Cristiano, rallegrarsi di aver messo alla prova e dimostrato, almeno in una certa misura, la verità di quella dichiarazione nella sua propria esperienza! Con quanto zelo non dovrebbe ognuno sforzarsi di dimostrare l'efficacia sanatrice della fede insommergibile!

Pietro esortò i Cristiani: "Siate sempre presti a rispondere a vostra difesa a chiunque vi domanda ragione della speranza ch'è in voi". Lo studioso della Scienza Cristiana trova molte opportunità di dichiarare che le porte di uscita dalla limitazione sono aperte, le catene del timore sciolte e la via verso completa libertà sotto divina protezione acconciata. La speranza è un elemento di stabilità, che giova a regolare giustamente esperienze umane caotiche ed irritanti, contribuendo a stabilire l'equilibrio mentale. Come il buon Samaritano, la speranza trova l'opportunità di farsi avanti.

La guarigione dal contagio del timore, della scarsità, del ristagno, cose nelle quali l'umanità crede, sarà prodotta soltanto da resistenza mentale a queste opinioni. La legge spirituale della giusta distribuzione, dell'amore fraterno, dell'abbondanza e dell'armonia funziona realmente ora. L'Amore divino è la sostanza della quale non vi è scarsità. La Scienza Cristiana ci rende consapevoli dell'autenticità e della persistenza di questa legge. Per questa ragione in tempi pieni di affanno lo studioso della Scienza Cristiana possiede qualche cosa di più che un cieco desiderio per essere soccorso. Egli ha la fiducia che tutto quello che gli occorre sarà provveduto per mezzo della fedele applicazione della verità, ed ha per di più la gioia di sapere che il potere che lo benedice conforterà tutti coloro che sono infermi di cuore o di corpo quando cercano la via stabilita da Dio.

Finiamola con l'indifferenza, l'esitazione ed il timore, ed accettiamo la sfida a cooperare nell'innalzare il mondo fuori dall'inerzia nella quale sembra sia scivolato! Accettiamo la nostra responsabilità e mostriamo colle nostre opere che per quanto l'umana carità ed organizzazione non siano di per sè stesse sufficienti a far testa a condizioni apparentemente critiche, ogni degno sforzo può essere stimolato, intensificato e reso più efficace coll'aderire fermamente all'ingiunzione del Salmista: "Aspetta Iddio"!

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

The Foundation of All Music

The folk-tunes that have been collected of late years are all songs, for in olden times tunes and words and often dancing all went together. These folk-songs have grown up among simple people, and no one knows how or when they began. Some of the tunes are set to stories in verse, the same tune to each verse of the poem; these we call ballads. Some have words about the festival of Christmas, these we call carols; and there are folk-songs of all sorts, some gay or humorous, some sad and plaintive.

Until lately these folk-songs were not written down: they were handed down by ear from generation to generation. Many therefore have been lost and those that have survived have changed and grown in interest and expression as centuries passed till the folk-songs of to-day are some of the most perfect and beautiful music we have.

Folk-music has provided the material for all music. It was the notes used in simple peoples' tunes and dances that were arranged in order by more learned musicians to make scales, and the vivid and beautiful melodies produced by the folk of each nation have taught musicians the true balance and expression of sounds. Also a great deal of the music we hear is made from phrases and rhythms first created in folk-songs and dances and afterward worked up by musicians into long musical works.

Nowadays we expect music to be composed by a musician, and such music, if the musician is a genius, is a great possession. This is what may be called art music—that is, it is not just the spontaneous expression of a person who may love music but has learnt nothing about it; it is the work of a man who knows what he is doing and how other musicians have written, who has in fact learnt the art of music.

When we speak now of music, unless we especially say "folk-music" we mean art music, for the music we hear at concerts, the music we play and sing ourselves, is music written by professional composers. But folk-music, the music that is the daily accompaniment of simple peoples' lives and can be found in every country and among all sorts of people, is the foundation of all the rest. —URSULA CREIGHTON, in "Music."

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STOCKS FIND IT EASIER TO MOVE FORWARD

Trading Does Not Show Much Animation—Closing Firm

NEW YORK, June 23 (AP)—After several fitful selling periods, the stock market developed a calmer and firmer tone in the late dealings today.

Fractional net gains were made by U. S. Steel, Allied Chemical, and Union Pacific, while advances of 1 to 2 points were registered by Air Reduction, American Telephone, Case, Corn Products and Public Service.

Industrial Rayon was an isolated soft spot. Transactions approximated 500,000 shares.

Uncertainty over dividend action next week on American Can, Allied Chemical, and Santa Fe made traders cautious. Brokerage comment reflected a confusing mixture of sentiment. The signs of support accorded the list as it approached its old lows, however, were regarded as encouraging.

Government Financing

The action of the Seante in accepting the $500,000,000 public works bond proposal may have been responsible for the slight deterioration in the recently firm market for Government bonds, but on the whole Wall Street seemed reconciled to a substantial volume of government financing during the coming year. The adjournment of Congress, however, is still impatiently awaited in most quarters.

Sears Roebuck's sales for the four weeks ended June 18 made a little more favorable comparison with last year than the average of its four-week reports so far this year. For the latest period, sales were off 18.8 per cent, compared with 20.8 per cent for the entire period since the first of the year.

The May railway reports continued to reflect the unsatisfactory conditions with which the carriers are laboring. The Frisco reported net operating income of $257,505, compared with $1,026,097 in the like period of last year. After charges there was a deficit for May of $892,919. Payment of interest due July 1, however, has been assured.

Bond Market Quiet

The bond market showed mildly firming tendencies today although trading, as a whole, was quiet and there were few important price changes.

President Hoover's drastic proposal for international disarmament and forthcoming quarterly reports of large corporations, the war debts and reparations conference at Lausanne were considered the more important factors influencing market conditions. Interest was also expressed in the indorsement of a resolution by the national convention of insurance commissioners at Chicago recommending that fire and casualty companies be permitted to value their well-secured bond holdings on an amortized basis instead of the average valuation plan now generally in use.

United States Government loans were not particularly affected by the recent turn-about of the gold movement. For five out of the last six business days net gains in gold stocks were reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Libertys and Treasurys were fairly active in today's session, but they followed a narrow price range.

A number of the railroads recorded moderate gains. The heaviest trading was in Frisco bonds, which advanced a point or more. American Telephones improved moderately, but Shell Union Oil 5s slumped around 3 points.

German Government obligations reacted somewhat after their recovery of yesterday. French, British and Japanese loans were also easier. Australian, Colombian and Italian bonds improved.

DIVIDENDS

Arrowhart & Hegeman Electric Company Hartford, Conn., declared a quarterly dividend of 15 cents on the common, payable July 1 to stock of record June 24. Three months ago 25 cents was paid, and six months ago 40 cents.

Lehigh Valley Coal & Navigation Company declared a quarterly dividend of 20 cents, payable Aug. 31 to stock of record July 30. In the two preceding quarters dividends of 25 cents each were paid.

Maryland Trust Company, Baltimore, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents, payable June 30 to stock of record June 23.

Hartford National Bank & Trust Company, Hartford, Conn., declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 22.

Laclede Steel Company declared a quarterly dividend of 15 cents, payable June 30 to stock of record June 24.

Illinois Bell Telephone Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2, payable June 30 to stock of record June 20.

Pacific Lighting Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 20.

Garlock Packing Company declared a quarterly dividend of 10 cents on the common, payable July 1 to stock of record June 25.

Southern California Gas Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.62 on the 6½ per cent preferred, payable Aug. 31 to stock of record July 31.

Auto Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 23.

United Gas Improvement Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 30 cents on the common and $1.25 on the preferred, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Aug. 31.

Canadian Industries, Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the 7 per cent preferred, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30.

Public Service Corporation of New Jersey declared a quarterly dividend of 80 cents on the common, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 1.

Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company (Pequot Mills) declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share, payable July 1 to stock of record June 24, thereby putting the stock on a $3 annual basis, compared with $4 previously.

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT

American Power & Light Company reports for the 12 months ended April 30 net of $13,868,387 after taxes, depreciation, interest, preferred dividends of subsidiaries and minority interest, equivalent, after dividends on the $6 and $5 preferred, to $1.62 a share on 3,009,309 no-par shares of common outstanding at the end of the period, compared with $15,895,598, or $2.61 a share on 2,893,825 common shares, the preceding 12 months.

BRITISH BULLION MOVEMENT

LONDON, June 23—Samuel Montagu & Co. states imports of gold into England during the week ended June 20 amounted to £3,187,982, of which £1,289,753 came from South Africa, £871,435 from India and £923,301 from New York. Exports amounted to £1,336,368, of which £856,000 was taken for shipment to Holland and £298,358 to France.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last June 23	Last June 22
30⅜	12	2	Adams Millis	100	15	15	15	..
18¼	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	300	4½	4⅜	4⅜	..
62½	34½	4½†	Air Reduction	3100	39¾	38½	39	38¼
16⅝	8½	.50	Alaska-Juneau	400	8½	8⅜	8½	8½
7⅞	⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	1	1	1	1½
10¼	⅜	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
87½	42½	6‡	Allied Chem	17100	50	48¼	49½	48⅞
11	5⅝	..	Amal Leather pf	100	6½	6½	6½	..
16½	12	2	Amerada	400	14⅜	14½	14¾	14⅜
15½	6¾	.60	Am Brake S&F	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅛
90	42	7	Am Brake S&F pf	40	43	43	43	43
73⅜	35½	5†	Am Can	29100	34	32¼	32⅞	33⅝
49¼	20	7	Am Car & F pf	90	19½	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
6	1⅛	3	Am Chain	200	2	2	2	..
37⅜	18	3†	Am Chicle	200	21⅜	21½	21⅜	..
14	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	400	13⅝	13	13⅜	..
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	400	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
38½	8	..	Am & For Pow 7	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅝
27½	23¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
21⅜	11	2	Am Ice	400	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜
44⅜	27½	7	Am Loco pf	1400	27½	25⅝	25⅝	28⅛
16⅞	3¾	1	Am Power & Lt	2300	5¼	5	5¼	4⅝
58	19	6	Am P&L 6% pf	700	18	17	18	17½
49⅝	15	5	Am P&L pf A	400	15¼	15	15	14¼
8½	3½	..	Am Radiator	400	3⅝	3¾	3¾	3⅝
13	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	700	4	4	4	4⅛
29¼	14	3	Am Safety Razor	100	14½	14½	14½	..
25⅛	10	2	Am Shipbuilding	10	13	11	13	10
18⅜	5½	..	Am Smelt & Ref	400	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	6⅜
85	2½	..	Am Smelt & R pf	400	24	24	24	22
80	58	7	Am Steel F pf	10	35¾	35¾	35¾	..
137⅜	80	9	Am Tel & Tel	20100	80¾	79	80⅝	79¾
34½	7	2	Am Wat W&E	400	13¼	12⅝	13¼	13½
30⅝	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	700	18¼	17⅞	18¼	17¾
12⅜	3½	..	Anaconda Cop	1400	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1¼	⅝	..	Armour Ill B	1100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
50	46	..	Artbloom Corp pf	10	46	46	46	..
94	24	4	Atchison T&SF	7100	26	25½	25¾	25¾
41½	9¾	..	Atl Coast Line	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	14⅛
12⅞	8½	1	Atl Refining	400	10¼	10⅛	10¼	10⅛
151⅜	28¾	4‡	Auburn Auto	14100	57½	53¾	55	53⅝
3½	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	700	2	2	2	2
			—B—					
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	400	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5¾
41½	6½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
99	72	6½	Bamberger pf	10	70	70	70	70½
5⅞	3⅜	1	Barnsdall A	400	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4⅜
4¾	2⅝	..	Belding Hem	100	4	4	4	..
18¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½
24⅜	7½	..	Bethlehem Steel	1500	8¾	8½	8⅞	8⅝
24⅜	6	..	Best & Co	100	7½	7½	7½	..
74	24⅞	7	Beth Steel pf	100	25	24⅞	25	24⅞
43⅝	21¼	2†	Borden	4100	22¾	21⅝	22⅛	21⅜
12⅝	3⅜	..	Borg Warner	400	4⅛	4	4⅛	4
13¾	3	..	Briggs Mfg	400	4	3⅞	4	..
50⅛	10⅜	..	Brooklyn Man T	9300	15⅜	41½	15	14½
71⅜	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	43½	41½	43½	41
36	21	3	Brown Shoe	100	26½	26½	26½	..
2¾	⅜	..	Budd Mfg	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
7⅝	2¼	..	Bullard	100	3	3	3	..
17	6¼	.80	Burroughs Add	400	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
21¾	3½	2½	Bush Terminal	200	3⅞	3½	3½	4
65	9½	7	Bush Term deb	30	11	10½	10⅞	10⅞
85	25	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	20	26	25	25	26
⅞	⅜	..	Butte & Superior	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
19	7⅛	..	Byers	400	9⅜	9¼	9¼	9½
			—C—					
13½	6⅜	1.20	Canada Dry	100	8½	8½	8½	..
20⅝	6½	1¼	Canadian Pacific	1300	8¾	8⅝	8¾	8¾
6⅞	2¼	..	Capital Admin	400	2¾	2½	2¾	3
22¼	19	..	Capital Admin pf	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	..
43⅜	16¾	..	Case Thresh	14100	24⅞	23⅜	24¼	23½
75	30	7	Case Thresh pf	10	37½	37½	37½	..
15	4½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	400	5¼	5	5¼	..
12½	7½	1½	Central Aguirre	2100	13¾	12	13½	12¼
6¼	2½	..	Century Ribbon	100	3½	3½	3½	..
15	4	..	Cerro de Pasco	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
31½	10½	2½	Ches & Ohio	7900	12½	12	12¼	12
70⅝	5	2	Chesapeake Corp	400	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6½
3¼	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	1	1	1	1
12⅜	2	..	Chi & N western	400	2¾	2½	2⅝	2⅜
16⅜	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2½
24½	2	..	Chi RI&P 6%	400	4	3¾	3¾	4¼
27½	4¼	..	Chi RI&P 7%	100	5	5	5	..
7½	1½	..	Childs Company	200	2	1½	1½	2¾
15¼	5	1	Chrysler	13300	7	6¾	6⅞	6⅝
31½	16¾	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	100	13½	13½	13½	12⅞
95	65	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	75	75	75	75
17	5	..	Colo & Southern	100	5½	5½	5½	..
16⅛	4½	1a	Columbia Gas	2500	6⅞	6⅜	6¾	6⅝
54⅞	13½	3	Columbian Carb	500	19⅜	18¾	19¼	18¾
11	3⅞	1	Comm Credit	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4
21⅛	11¼	1¾	Comm Cred pf	30	13	13	13	13
68⅞	40	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	45¼	45¼	45¼	..
27⅞	10¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	400	12¾	12¾	12¾	..
77	55½	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	59	59	59	57¾
10¼	2½	.60	Comm Solvents	1100	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4¾
4⅞	1⅜	.30	Comwith & So	1800	2¼	2	2⅛	2
68½	27⅜	6	Comwith & S 6pf	100	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36¾
11¾	2¾	..	Consol Film I pf	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	12300	37¾	36⅝	37¼	37
95	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	900	83½	83	83	83
10⅞	5	1	Consol Laundries	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
7⅞	4	..	Consol Oil	1400	5⅛	4¾	5	4¾
41	19¾	2½	Cont Can	2100	21¼	20¼	20⅜	20¾
4¾	3	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	3¼	3	3	..
25¼	6⅜	2.40	Cont Insurance	200	9	9	9	8½
1¾	⅝	..	Cont Motors	1500	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
7	3⅜	..	Cont Oil	900	4⅝	4½	4½	4½
47⅜	25⅝	3	Corn Products	1900	30¼	29	30¼	29¼
129½	99½	7	Corn Prod pf	110	108	107¼	107¼	108
4¾	1½	..	Coty	800	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	..
23	15	2†	Cream of Wheat	200	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
15⅞	7⅞	1.20	Crown Cork & S	2900	12¼	11¼	12¼	11¼
24	17¾	2.70	Crown Corp pf	100	21	21	21	..
49⅞	15¼	..	Crucible Steel pf	40	17¼	17	17	..
1¾	⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	100	1	1	1	..
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	..
31	11	2	Curtis Publishing	200	11¼	10⅜	11¼	11
86	47	7	Curtis Pub pf	200	52½	52	52½	52½
2¾	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	700	1	⅞	1	⅞
2⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
			—D—					
5¼	1	..	Davison Chem	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
89½	37	9	Del & Hudson	1200	41½	41	41½	42
28¾	8½	..	Del Lack & W	200	10	10	10	9¼
15⅞	12	1	Diamond Match	5600	14¾	14	14¼	14
59¾	25½	3	du Pont de Nem	3400	27½	26¾	27¼	27¼
			—E—					
87⅞	37¾	5	Eastman Kodak	2900	43	41⅞	41⅞	42½
8	3¼	.50	Eaton Axle & Sp	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	300	10½	10	10½	10¼
2½	½	..	Elec Boat	400	½	½	½	½
4	1¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	500	1¾	1¼	1⅜	1⅝
15⅜	2⅞	1.	Elec Pow & Lt	1900	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
64	12¼	7	Elec Pow & L pf	400	12½	12	12½	..
55½	10½	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	300	10⅜	10½	10½	12½
33¼	12⅜	3	Elec Sto Battery	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	..
19	12½	1½	Equitable Off Bg	700	31	12½	13	12½
13½	2⅜	..	Erie RR 1pf	400	4	3½	3½	..
			—F—					
7⅞	2½	..	Fashion Park pf	200	3	3	3	3
59½	45½	6	Firestone T&R pf	200	46	45⅞	45⅞	45¾
53	37	2½	First Nat Stores	400	42	41⅜	42	41½
⅜	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	¼
82½	73	6	Florsheim S pf	110	74	73	73	..
21½	10¼	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	100	13	13	13	13
5⅜	1⅛	..	Fox Film A	400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
19½	10	2	Freeport Texas	300	11⅝	11	11⅛	11½
			—G—					
17⅛	5¾	..	Gamewell	40	6	6	6	..
3⅜	⅛	..	Gen Am Inv	1700	¾	¾	¾	¾
61	26	6	Gen Am In pf ww	100	31½	31½	31½	..
35¾	10	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	300	10⅞	10½	10½	11
15½	5	1	Gen Asphalt	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	..
12⅜	10½	2	Gen Baking	400	12	12	12	12
105¾	90	8	Gen Baking pf	10	90	90	90	..
26⅛	8½	.40	Gen Electric	13400	11	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
11⅛	10⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1200	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
40½	19⅝	3	Gen Foods	1300	21¼	21	21	20⅝
2¾	½	..	Gen Gas & E A	300	⅜	⅜	⅜	¾
24¾	3¾	6	Gen G & E cv pf	100	5	5	5	5⅛
40	7⅛	8	Gen Gas & E A 8%	20	7½	7½	7½	7⅛
37	28	3	Gen Mills	100	30	30	30	29¾
24⅝	8⅜	3	Gen Motors	5600	8⅞	8¾	8¾	9
87¼	60¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	900	61½	60¾	61½	62
4	3⅛	..	Gen Out Ad	100	3½	3½	3½	..
1¼	¼	..	Gen Realty	1200	¼	¼	¼	¼
16½	5	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	100	6	6	6	6
14¾	2¾	..	Gen Refractories	400	3¾	3¼	3¼	3½
24⅛	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	800	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	13¼
7	3⅛	..	Glidden	600	4	3¾	4	..
6½	2⅜	..	Gobel (Adolf)	700	4¾	4¼	4¾	4¾
19⅝	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	2200	10¾	10¼	10⅝	10⅛
5⅝	2¼	..	Goodrich	200	2½	2½	2½	2¾
18⅝	5½	..	Goodyear	600	7	6⅞	7	6¾
61	14¾	..	Goodyear 1pf	100	25	25	25	24
14½	7¼	..	Gotham SilkHos	1100	14⅜	13½	14⅛	13½
4⅜	1	..	Graham Paige	3900	1¾	1⅜	1½	1½
30¼	14½	..	Grant (WT)	500	15½	15¼	15¼	16
13¼	5	2	Great Nor Ore	6200	5¾	5	5⅛	5½
1¾	½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	100	⅞	⅝	⅝	⅝
			—H—					
28	10	1¾	Hack W pf A	30	22½	21½	21½	23¾
83	46	6	Hershey Choc	200	47⅜	47⅜	47	..
83	57	5	Hershey Choc pf	200	60	60	60	..
11⅞	8	1	Holland Furnace	800	10	10	10	..
5½	1⅝	..	Houston Oil new	800	2¼	2	2	2⅛
30¾	8	3½	Hudson & Man	100	14	14	14	..
48	24⅞	5	Hud & Man pf	100	30	30	30	..
11¾	2⅞	..	Hudson Motor	100	4	4	4	4
5⅝	1½	..	Hupp Motors	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
			—I—					
18½	4¾	..	Ill Central	400	6⅞	6½	6½	6⅝
1⅝	1	..	Indian Refining	100	1	1	1	..
38⅜	9	2	Indus Rayon	3300	12½	9⅝	10⅜	12¼
39½	14⅜	3	Ingersoll-Rand	500	18½	18¼	18½	17½
14⅝	2¼	..	Interboro Rap T	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
⅞	¼	..	Intercon Rub	100	½	½	½	..
117	65	6†	Int Business M	900	69¼	68	69⅛	67⅞
24¾	13	1.80	Int Harvester	5600	13½	31	13	13⅛
108	68¾	7	Int Harvester pf	100	70½	70½	70½	70½
11⅜	2⅝	2b	Int Hydroelec	500	3⅝	3½	3⅝	..
9¼	3½	..	Int Nickel	4500	4⅛	4	4⅛	4⅛
86	53	7	Int Nickel pf	200	55	55	55	..
44⅜	32½	3	Int Shoe	100	34	34	34	33⅜
65	28	4	Int Silver pf	10	32½	32½	32½	..
12¼	2⅝	..	Int Tel & Tel	2900	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅝
			—J—					
35	15½	4½†	Jewel Tea	100	20	20	20	20
25½	10	..	Johns Manville	600	12½	12¼	12¼	11¾
			—K—					
13¼	2¼	..	Kan C & South	100	3½	3½	3½	..
			—L—					
8	3¾	..	Libbey-Owens-F	300	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	..
21	14	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	100	14¾	14¾	14⅝	14½
34	13¼	4†	Loew's Inc	500	16½	15⅞	16⅛	15⅝
23⅜	8½	1¾	Louisville G&E A	300	12⅜	12	12	..
33⅜	7½	..	Louisville & N	800	11	11	11	11
			—M—					
21	10	2	McCall Corp	800	12½	12¼	12½	..
16½	13	1	McIntyre Porcu	100	14	14	14	..
62¼	28	4	McKeesport Tin	2900	34¼	33	34¼	33½
4	1	..	McLellan Stores	100	1	1	1	1
18½	10	1	Mack Trucks	700	12½	12½	12½	12½
60½	17	2	Macy (RH) & Co	1600	20½	19⅞	20½	19½
3¾	2¼	..	Madison Sq Gar	300	3	3	3	3
20¾	4	..	Man Elv mg	800	6¼	6	6	6¼
7	3½	..	Man Shirt	200	4	4	4	3⅞
12¼	4½	.80	Marine Mid	800	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7⅜
20	10½	1.80	May Dept Stores	200	10½	10½	10½	..
4¼	1½	..	Miami Cop	300	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
6½	3¾	..	Mid-Cont Pet	500	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
10	2	..	Midland Steel	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
26	2½	..	Mo Pacific pf	400	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3¾
10¾	5¾	..	Mohawk Carpet	200	6	6	6	6
11½	3½	..	Montgom Ward	1700	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4½
35¼	20	2	Morrell & Co	10	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	..
1	⅛	..	Moto Met Gauge	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
26½	8½	2	Motor Products	200	8½	8½	8½	..
6½	2	..	Motor Wheel	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
9¼	2½	..	Murray Body	700	3	3	3	3
			—N—					
19⅛	8	2	Nash Motors	500	10	9¾	10	9½
46⅞	26⅞	2.80	Nat Biscuit	2700	29½	28½	28⅞	29
130	101	7	Nat Biscuit pf	100	110	110	110	111
14⅜	6¾	..	Nat Cash Reg	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
31⅜	15	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod	7900	16⅛	15½	16	16
8	2	..	Nat Dept S pf	10	2	2	2	2
125	96	7	Nat Lead pf A	80	98½	96½	98½	96⅜
16⅜	6⅜	1	Nat Pow & Lt	400	9	8⅝	9	8⅞
23½	14¼	1	Nat Steel	400	14½	14¼	14¼	..
17⅞	4⅞	..	Nat Surety	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
10	3½	.60	Nat Tea	100	5	5	5	..
36⅜	8¾	..	NY Central	8900	12⅜	12	12⅛	12⅜
9½	1½	..	NY Chi & StL	100	2½	2½	2½	..
125	82⅛	5	NY & Harlem	50	96	96	96	..
2	½	..	NY Investors	600	¾	½	½	⅞
31⅜	6	..	NY NH & H	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
78¾	14½	..	NY NH &H pf	500	16	15½	15½	16¼
8¾	4½	..	NY Ont & West	200	5	5	5	5
109⅛	90	7	NY Steam 7%	170	95	91	95	94⅞
135	61½	10	Norfolk & West	200	68	67⅛	67⅞	..
78	67½	4	Norfolk & W pf	20	69½	69½	69½	..
40	13¾	10a	North American	4000	18¼	17¾	18	17⅝
4½	1¼	..	No Am Aviation	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
23⅛	5½	..	Northern Pacific	400	8¼	8	8	7½
1¾	¾	..	Norwalk Tire	100	1	1	1	..
			—O—					
8½	5	..	Ohio Oil	900	7¼	7	7¼	..
4¾	1½	..	Omnibus	200	2½	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
22½	9	1.50	Otis Elevator	100	11⅞	11⅛	11⅜	11
4⅜	1¼	..	Otis Steel	100	1½	1½	1½	..
			—P—					
37	16⅞	2	Pacific Gas&El	400	21½	20¾	21½	21
104¾	58	7	Pacific Tel&Tel	40	66	66	66	66
5¼	1¾	..	Packard Motor	1000	2	1⅞	2	2
11½	1½	..	Paramount Pub	200	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
4½	2	..	Park & Tilford	100	3	3	3	3
9	3½	..	Park Utah	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
5⅜	1¼	..	Pathe Exch A	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
9	3½	..	Patino Mines	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜

CANADA HAS BRISK TRADE IN HARDWARE

Greater Turnover Reported in Both Seasonal and Staple Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 23—Canada is witnessing a fairly brisk movement in both the wholesale and retail hardware trade. A greater turnover is reported in both staple and seasonal lines. The sale of agricultural implements, which has been encouraging, is now tapering off in comparison with the like period of last year.

The Government has authorized the purchase of 16,000 tons of rails for the Canadian National Railways which will reopen one Nova Scotia blast furnace and increase operations in some other units of the eastern industry.

Improvement is noticed in sales of wash goods, men's clothing, hosiery and knit goods at retail. Textile mills are generally active, with low-cost mills operating at capacity.

Conditions are unfavorable in the prairie provinces due to a sharp break in grain prices. Farmers are rushing wheat to the elevators in order to receive the Government bonus, which amounts to five cents a bushel.

It is reported that crop conditions in the southern part of Saskatchewan are excellent. Collections in this area are fairly good.

Retail trade is satisfactory in Ontario. There is improved buying on the part of shoe dealers. Paper box manufacturers are fairly busy and the food industries are well maintained. Automotive trade continues quiet. Collections are slow.

Information of a rich gold strike in the Cariboo district comes from Vancouver, British Columbia. Also, gold production continues to increase steadily, largely because of improvements in milling practice.

An adverse trade balance occurred in May, according to figures compiled by the Department of National Revenue. Total exports totaled $41,402,299, while imports amounted to $44,353,710, leaving an unfavorable balance of $2,951,411.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre. Yr. Ago
Stock Exch ...	2½%	2½% 1½%
Curb Exch renewal rate	3%	3% 2%
Com paper	2¾@3	2¾@3 2
Bar silver	27⅛c	27⅜c 28⅝c
Time loans—		
60 to 90 days..	1½	1½ 1 @1½
4 to 6 months.	1½	1½ 1¼@1¾

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	1	@ ⅛	1	@ ⅛	1	@ ⅛
60 days	1	@ ⅛	1	@ ⅛	1	@ ⅛
90 days	1	@ ⅛	1	@ ⅛	1	@ ⅛
4 months	1⅛	@1	1⅛	@1	1⅛	@1
5 months	1⅛	@1⅛	1⅛	@1⅛	1⅛	@1⅛
6 months	1⅛	@1⅛	1⅛	@1⅛	1⅛	@1⅛

London Quotations

Call money	5⅛%	5⅛%	1½%
Short bills	1	1	2⅛@2⅜
3 mos bills	1 @1 7/16	1 @1 7/16	2 7/16
Bar gold	114s 3d	114s	84s 11d
Bar silver	16 7/16d	16 11/16d	13 3/4d

Boston Quotations

Call money	3%	3%	2½%
Com paper	3⅛@4	3½@4	2¼@3
Collat loans	5	5	5

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Boston	3½	Budapest	6
Berlin	5	Calcutta	5
Brussels	3½	Copenhagen	4
Bucharest	7	Helsingfors	6½
Chicago	3½	Lisbon	6
Cleveland	3½	Madrid	6½
Dallas	3½	London	2½
Kansas City	3½	Oslo	4½
Minneapolis	3½	Prague	5
New York	3	Paris	2½
Philadelphia	3½	Riga	6
Richmond	3½	Sofia	8½
San Francisco	3½	Vienna	8
St. Louis	3½	Rome	5
Amsterdam	2½	Tokyo	5.11
Athens	11	Stockholm	4
Berne	2	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations in foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$3.61¼	$3.62⅛	$4.8665
Cables	3.61⅜	3.62⅜	4.8665
France—franc	.0383¼	.0393	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1391	.1392	.139
Italy—lira	.0510	.0511	.0526
Germany—mark	.2378	.2375	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1400	.1390	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0297	.0297	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1875	.1900	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0170	.0170	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0700	.0700	.129
Holland—florin	.4042	.4032	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1750	.1750	.1749
Norway—krone	.1785	.1790	.268
Poland—zloty	.1130	.1130	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0050	.0050	.5690
Spain—peseta	.0825	.0825	.193
Sweden—krona	.1860	.1865	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1946	.1948	.193
Jugoslavia—dinar	.0179	.0179	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2362½	.2362½	*
Shanghai—tael	.3037½	.3037½	*
India—rupee	.2712½	.2712½	.3650
Japan—yen	.2912½	.2912½	.4984
Java—florin	.4025	.4025	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.4212½	.4212½	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.2581	.2581	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0755	.0755	.1196
Chile—peso	.0612½	.0612½	.12165
Colombia—peso	.9700	.9700	.9733
Peru—sol	.2200	.2200	.4000
Uruguay—peso	.4775	.4775	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8700	.8687½	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.4950	.4940	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales	High	Low	June 23	June 22
50 Am & Brit	3½	3½	3½	
618 Am T&T	80¾	79½	80¼	79¾
41 Bos El	61	60½	60½	61¼
25 Bos & Alb	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼
55 B&M A sta	4	4	4	4
65 B&M C sta	4	4	4	4
50 Cop Range	1¾	1⅞	1¾	
28 E G&Fuel	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
15 E G&P pf	34½	34¼	34½	34½
90 Edison Elec	131	130	130½	131½
10 Em Asso	4¾	4¾	4¾	
40 First Nat S	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅝
36 Gen Elec Sp	10¾	10¾	10¾	11
38 Int Button	9	9	9	
10 Me Cent	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅞
30 Nash	10	10	10	9¾
30 NE Tel	75	74½	74½	75
25 Pac Mills	3¾	3¾	3¾	
100 Quincy Min	12½	12½	12½	12½
124 Reece But	4	4	4	5
85 Stone Web	6¾	6½	6½	5⅞
56 Swift & Co	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
10 Uni Found	.75	.75	.75	.62½
65 Uni Shoe	28¼	28	28	28
BONDS				
$1000 Amoskeag 6s	42	42	42	42
1000 NE Tel 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, June 23 (AP)—Consols for money today were 65, the Bears 2¾ and Rand Mines 3¼. Money was ¾ and discount rates short bills 1 and three months bills 1@1 1-16 per cent.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alaska Gold Mines A	13	13
Albany Perf 6s '49	36½	36½
Alaska Gold Mines B	13	13
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	13	13
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	7¼	7
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	70	70
Amer Ag Chem '48	38½	38½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	31	30
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	62	62
Amer Smelting 5s '47	74¾	74¾
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	89¼	89¼
Amer T&T col 5s '46	101	100¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	94¾	94¼
Amer T&T 5s '65	94½	94¼
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	101¾	100⅝
Amer WW & Elec 5s '24	73¼	73¼
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	83	83
Armour & Co 4½s '39	61	60
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	53	51½
Armstrong Cork 3s '40	86⅛	86⅛
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	83	82¾
Atch T&SF 4½s cv '60	79¾	79¼
Atch T&SF 4s T B L '58	83½	83¼
Atl coast Line 1st con 4s '52	67¾	67⅞
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	31	30
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	93¾	93⅛
Balt & Ohio 4s PLWWV div '41	59½	59
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	40	39¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	19¾	19
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	35	35
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	79¾	79
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	101	100½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	101	101
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '38	81	81
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	77½	77½
Boston & Maine 5s '67	50½	50½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s E	100¾	100½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	101¾	101½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	75¾	75
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	102⅞	102½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s' 50	92½	92½
Bush Term con 5s '55	34	34
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	47	46
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	81	81
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	75¾	75¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	84¾	84¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	74⅝	74⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '58	74¾	74⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '35	78	77¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	82⅜	81⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	82¼	82
Can North deb 7s '40	94½	93¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	54¼	53⅝
Can Pacific 5s '44	74¾	74
Can Pacific 5s '54	66¾	66¾
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	14¼	14¼
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	68	67¾
Cen Pacific TEL 1st 4s '54	65¼	65¼
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	78⅛	78⅛
Certainteed 5½s '48	28	28
Ches Corp 5s '47	41	40½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	42½	42½
Ches & O 4½s B	72	72
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	41	40½
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	86	86
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	9	9
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	100¼	100¼
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	36½	35½
Chicago M&StP gen 5½s '89	53	53
Chicago M&StP 4¾s	60	60
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct.	58½	58¼
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	4½	4
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	18¼	17½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	11½	11
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	63	61
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	20	20
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	29¾	29
Chicago StL Pitt 5s	99⅞	99⅛
Chicago TerHau ¾ SE 5s '60	35	35
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	88½	88½
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	105	105
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	61	61
Chile Copper 5s '47	21¼	20½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	87½	87
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	96	95½
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	64½	64½
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	37	37
Clev CC&StL StL div 4s '90	65	65
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	68	68
Continental Oil 6s '36	29	29
Colo Industrial 5s '34	23	22
Columbia Gas&E Co 5s deb '61	66¼	66¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	68	67⅞
Con Gas 4½s '51	91¼	91⅛
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	102	102
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	99⅞	99⅞
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	65	65
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	21	21
Cuba RR 6s '36	25	24
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	102	101½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	73½	73½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	35½	35
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	36	36
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	92	91½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101¾	101¾
Detroit Ed 5s '55	99⅛	99
Detroit Riv Tun 4½s '61	73½	73⅛
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	73¾	73¼
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	97¾	97½
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	4½	4½
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	64½	64½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	18	18
Erie RR gen 5s '75	17⅞	17¼
Erie Gen Riv 6s '57	77	77
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42 B	42	42
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	28	24
Finda John & G '52	5¼	5¼
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	32	32
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101½	101
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	100½	100
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	39	39
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	2	2
Geo Car & Nor 6s '36	20	20
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	72	71¾
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	70¾	69¾
Grand Tr Ry Can 6s '36	92	91½
Great Northern 4½s '61	72	71¼
Great Northern 5s '73 C	45	45
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	51¾	50
Great Northern 7s '36 A	59	58½
Gulf Mobile og Mo 5s	20	20
Gulf Mobile & No 5½s '50	36½	36½
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	22	22
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	3	3
Hocking Val 5½s '49	45	45
Hudson Coal 5s '62	28½	28½
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	99¼	99
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	34	34
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	69¾	69
Humble Oil 5s '37	99¾	99¾
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	101½	101¼
Ill Central 3½s Lou div '55	53	53
Ill Central 4s '52	46¾	46¾
Ill Central 4¾s '66	24	23
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	28	27½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	94	93½
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	67	67
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	23¾	23
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	1¼	1¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	38½	37
Inter Rap Tran 5s Sta. '66	38	37
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	18½	17
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	59	58¾
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	47	47
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	4¼	4¼
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	30½	30½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	34¼	34¼
Int Paper 6s '55	16	13
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	20	20
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	18½	18½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	21	20¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	23¼	23
Inv Eq Corp 5s A '47	69¼	69¼
Kan City Pt&Mem 4s '36	47½	47½
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	45	46
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	92½	92½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	54½	54½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	82¼	82½
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	27	27
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	48	48
Lack Steel con 5s '50	75	76
Lacelde Gas 5½s '53 C	51	51
L'Autaro 6s '54		¼
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	33	33
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	39	37½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	69½	69½
Long Island gen 4s '38	88	88
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	96½	96
L&N uni 4s '40	75½	75¼
N&N gold 5s '37	90	90
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	5½	5½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	23¾	23¾
Manila Sol 4s '59	52	52
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	77	75½
Meade 6s '45 ww	34	33
Metro Edison 4½s '68	70	70
Metrol Edison rfg 5s '53	69	69
Metro Water 5½s '50	47¼	47¼
Mich Cen 4½s '78	56	56
Midvale Steel coll 5s '36	80	80
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	75½	75½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	67¾	67¼
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	22	22
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	12¾	12
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	28	27½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	28¾	27½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	28	27
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	28	28
Mo Pacific 5s I, '81	28	27½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	9	8¼
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	2½	2½
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	77½	76¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	80½	80½
Nat Steel 5s	67¾	67¾
New End T&T 4½s B '61	94¼	94¼
New Eng T&T 5s '52	101	101
N J Pow & Lt '60 4½s	86½	82
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	56½	56
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	17½	17½
N O T & M 5s B '54	20¾	20¾
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	71½	71
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	62¾	62
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	68	67
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	35	35
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	39¼	38½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	50	49
NYC M C col 3½s '98	63¾	63¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	16	16
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	32	32
NY Dock Co 4s '51	46	46
NY Dock Co 5s '38	40	40
NY Edison 5s '44	102	101
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	108¼	108¼
NY NH&H 4½s 67	51¼	51
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	66	66
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	48	48
NY & Rich Gas 6s '51	83½	83½
NY Steam Corp 5s '47	100½	100½
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	92	92
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100	99⅝
Niag Lock & P 5s '55	93¼	96
Nor Southern rfg A 6s		*
North Am Co 5s '61	86½	86
Nor Am Ed 6s C '69	65½	65½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '87	70¾	70¾
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	70	70
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	58½	58½
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	78	77¾
Nor Pacific 6s R 2047	58	57
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	95¾	95½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	101¾	101½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100½	100⅜
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	100¼	100¼
Paramount Public 5½s '50	15¾	15¾
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	18¾	18⅞
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	83½	83½
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	87	87
Penn Railroad con 4s sta '48	87½	87½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	48¾	48
Penn Railroad 4½s '53	87½	86
Penn Railroad con 4½s '80	90½	90½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	88½	88½
Penn Railroad 5s '64	94½	93¾
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	74	74
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	85	85
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '43	100¼	100¼
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	100¼	100¼
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	32	32
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	76	75½
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	54	53½
Phila Railway 5s '39	18	18
Pillsbury Flour M 5s '43	92	92
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	44¾	44½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	16½	16
Pub Svc E&G 4s	87¼	86¼
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	97⅝	95⅞
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	96	96
Pure Oil 5s '37	94¼	94¼
Pure Oil 5½s '40	94	94
Purity Baking 5s '42	53½	53⅛
Read rfg 4½s A '97	68½	68½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	45¾	45½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	38	37
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	48	48
St Joseph Ry L&P & P 5½s	66¼	66½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	15¾	14¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	13½	12¼
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	17	16¼
St Louis SW con 4s '32	20	20
Seabd AL rfg 4s '50	2	2
Shell Pipe 5s '52	60	60
Shell Union 5s '47	50	48½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	52	52
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	84¼	84¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	86¼	86¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	100⅝	100
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	17	17
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '56	64¾	64½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	34¼	33
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	33½	32
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	33	31½
Southern Pacific SF Ter 4s '50	71¾	71½
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	56	56
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	18	17½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	23½	22
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101	100¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	35½	35
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	90¼	90
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	74	74
Texas Corp 5s '44	77¾	76½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	21	21
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101¾	101¾
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	90¾	90¾
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	76	75¾
Union Pacific 4½s '67	71¾	71¾
US Rubber Co 5s '47	31	30¾
Util Pow & Lt 5s '50 ww	18	17⅛
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	21	20½
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	98½	97¾
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	23½	23½
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	17½	17½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	14	14
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	101	100
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	100	99¼
Western Pacific 5s A '46	27½	27½
Western Union col 5s '38	60	60
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	48¾	48¼
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	68½	68½
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	56	56
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	55¾	55

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jun23	Last Jun22
3½s '47	101.3	101.1	101.1	101.2
1st 4¼s '47	101.18	101.18	101.18	101.18
4th 4¼s '38	102.18	102.12	102.18	102.12
US 3s '55	92.25	92.22	92.25	92.27
US 3s '49	94.6	93.26	94.6	94.4
US 3⅜s '43 Mar	98.	97.31	98.	98.1
US 3⅜s'43 June	98.12	98.9	98.9	98.13
US 3⅜s '47	98.	97.31	97.31	97.31
US 3¾s '56	99.31	99.24	99.31	99.30
US 4s '54	102.8	102.4	102.4	102.12
US 4¼s '52	104.26	104.24	104.26	104.28

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	14¾	14¾	
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	66½	66½	
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	31¾	31¾	
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	36½	36½	
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	35¾	35½	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	36	35½	
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	35	35	
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	35⅞	35½	
Australia 4½s '56	55½	55¼	
Australia 5s '55	60½	60½	
Australia 5s '57	61¾	61	
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	81½	80	
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	72½	72½	
Belium (King) 6s '55	86	86	
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	93½	92¾	
Belgium (King) 7s '55	98	98	
Belgium (King) 7s '56	98¼	98	
Berlin (City) 6s '58	20½	20	
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	21	20	
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	33½	33½	
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	32	31	
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	27	27	
Berlin Elec 6s '55	27	26½	
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104½	104½	
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	16¾	16¾	
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	17	17	
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	37½	37½	
Brisbane 6s '50	50	49	
Budapest (City) 6s '62	20	19½	
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	23	23	
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	9½	9¼	
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	73	73	
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	90½	89¾	
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	4½	4½	
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	3⅞	3⅞	
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	29	29	
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	24	24	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	24¼	24¼	
Colombia (Rep) 6s' 61 Oct	24¼	24	
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	38	37⅞	
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	51¾	51	
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	60	59	
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	74¼	73	
Dresden 7s '45	32½	32½	
Dutch El 6s '47	88¾		
Duke Price Power 6s '66	41	41	
Dutch El sf 6s '62	84½	84½	
Estonia Bank 7s '67	38½	38½	
Fiat 7s '46 war	65¾	65¾	
Finland (Rep) 6½s '58	44⅞	44⅞	
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	48	48	
Frankfort 6½s '53	18½	18½	
French (Rep) 7s '49	112¾	112¾	
French (Rep) 7½s '41	117⅝	117½	
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	37½	37½	
German 7s '49	55¼	54¼	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	36	35	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	29¼	29¼	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	29½	29¼	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	35½	35½	
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	19	18½	
Germ El Pow '53	32¾	32¾	
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	32½	32½	
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	29	28	
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	36¾	35	
Hamburg 6s '46	20¾	20¾	
Hansa 6s '39 ww	21	18½	
Harpen 6s '49 ww	30½	30½	
Helsingfors 6½s '60	42¼	42¼	
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B '61	24½	24	
Hoesher Steel 6s '48	24	22	
Irish Free State 5s '60	77	77	
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	65	65	
Italy (King) 7s '61	85¾	85	
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	48½	47½	
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	61¼	61¼	
Jugoslavia Elk 7s '37	32	32	
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104½	104½	
Milan (City) 6½s '52	67	67	
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	71½	71½	
New South Wales 5s '57	59⅞	59	
New South Wales 5s '58	59	58½	
Nord Rys 6½s '50	103¾	103⅝	
Norway (King) 6s '52	72	72	
Norwegian Tl 5½s '57	43¾	43½	
Ont Pow Sec 5½s' 50	21¼	21½	
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 4s '58	104	104	
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	103½	103	
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	3½	3½	
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	3½	3½	
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	45½	45½	
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	7	7	
Prussia 6½s '51	22¾	22¾	
Prussia 6s' 52

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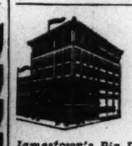

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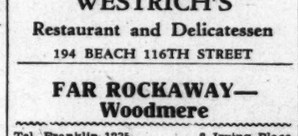

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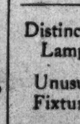
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DAILY FEATURES

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Taught by Love

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

IN A recent issue of one of our local papers there was reproduced a picture of a driverless team of horses, which calls daily for Dorothy Quelle after school is dismissed. The writer asked Miss Quelle for further particulars and received two very interesting letters in reply which readers of The Christian Science Monitor may like to hear about.

Miss Quelle was brought up on a farm and boards at another farm one mile from the school where she teaches. This farm is owned by Bernard Correll, whose proudest possession is the team of bay horses, Dick and Cap. These are the horses that carry Miss Dorothy and two little Corrells, Norman, age 5, and "Sonny," who is 7, to school and back.

When the hour at which school closes is near, Mr. Correll hitches the horses to the wagon and they start for the schoolhouse. They cut across the pasture, go through an opening in the fence, and turn toward the schoolhouse. When they arrive at their destination they circle the flagpole and stop before the door. They always share the road with other teams; also machines. The condition of the weather makes no difference to Dick and Cap. On one occasion there was a driving rain that blew into their faces, but they went on, unconcerned.

The manner in which the team was trained to go without a driver is more than interesting. The two colts were born on the farm and raised by Mr. Correll. He broke them to harness. When the time came to drive them to school, Mr. Correll drove them back and forth for a week and then decided to let them make the trip alone. Their first trip alone was a success; also all the trips that followed.

After that first trip Dick and Cap were received with open arms, as it were, which meant three lumps of sugar each, and a big apple, and an extra bunch of carrots.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Quitman, Ga., has passed an ordinance making it unlawful for a chicken to cross the road within the town limits at any time.

Brevities

Humorist: Twenty newspaper reporters were recently shown over a large new American bank. We understand, however, that they were requested to refrain from taking notes.

Life: Electric refrigerators may now be purchased on the quarter-in-the-slot plan. This will be a terrible hardship on parents who have already taught their children that the gas meter is a savings bank.

Pathfinder: Wonder if anyone has kept a record of the expense of putting through that "economy" bill?

In Lighter Vein

Correct

Seven-year-old Jean was being grilled by Mother preparatory to a test in second-grade arithmetic. Jean knew very well how many pints in a quart, how many quarts in a bushel, and so forth. Mother then asked her how many nickels there were in a quarter.

"One," was the reply.

"Now, you know better than that," corrected Mother.

"No, that is right," retorted Jean, "one nickel and two dimes."—*Montreal Star.*

Caviar

If caviar were cheap as beans,
I'd save myself some trying scenes.
No longer would I have to bluff
A liking for the salty stuff.
—*Saturday Evening Post.*

Glasgow Mail

"Did I bring ye back yon book ye lent me?"

"No, ye did not."

"Man, that's a peety, for I just came around tae borrow it again."

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

"I WILL do something" will solve more problems than "Something must be done." —ANON

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Effectual (M. C.) — No, the first *e* is short as in *get*, *eh-fek'-tu-al* (second *e* also short, *u* as in *unite*, *a* as in *account*). Avoid *ee-fek'-choo-ul*.

Samuel, Gabriel, Immanuel, Ezekiel ("Second Reader," who asks if the last syllable in these should be *-el*, or be merged into the preceding one, as *Sam'-yel, Gay'-bril*, etc.)—Sound the names *Sam'-u-el, Gay'-brih-el, Ih-man'-u-el, E-ze'-kih-el*.

Bosom ("Second Reader," who asks which is preferred, *boo'-sum* or *buh'-som*)—Neither; sound it *boo'-zum* (*oo* as in *foot*—not as in *boot*—*u* as in *circus*).

Divine, divinely (S. R., who asks that attention be drawn to the fact that the first *i* is not sounded as long *e*)—Yes, the words are sounded *dih-vine'* and *dih-vine'-ly* (first *i* short as in *it*, the second long as in *ice*).

Apodictical (Mrs. F. N.) — This word is derived from a combination of the Greek words ἀπό (apo), "from," and δεικνύναι (deiknynai), "to show," and is used in the sense of "clearly shown, indisputable, expressing necessary truth." "Provable" implies conclusive evidence; "demonstrable" is applied to that which has been verified by practice; "apodictical," however, carries the assurance that the proof has been established beyond contradiction.

Sound the word *ap-o-dik'-tih-kal* (*a* as in *hat*, *o* as in *obey*, each *i* as in *it*, *a* as in *account*; secondary stress on first syllable).

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Ol' Peter came over to see me today and he certainly looked hot and bothered about something—
"Hey!" he said-Have you heard about the friendly butcher? He's not in the shop any more!"
Oh, I said-is that all that's troubling you?"
And over to the butcher shop we went—
And after a lot of tail wiggling and licking of chops I got the new butcher to understand that Peter was a good friend of the old butch and he finally gave us each a bone and told us to skedaddle—

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

All Nature

Weasel

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

MISS A. L. C. of Fredericton, N. B., describes a small, red-dish-brown animal with pure white underparts, which, she says, was a little shorter than a squirrel. "Was it a weasel?" she asks, "and what are weasels good for?"

In all probability it was a weasel which you saw. Generally they are not considered of any commercial value, and most people who come in contact with them label them "vermin." The educated farmer is perhaps their best friend, for they perform a most valuable service for him in destroying small rodents such as rats and mice, the typical farmyard pests. Any hole that is large enough to admit a rat or mouse will allow a weasel to squeeze through.

"On trips through the middle western states," says Mr. B. E. S. of Omaha, Neb., "I used to see flocks of large white cranes, but have not seen or heard any of them for a number of years. Can you describe these birds and tell to what extent they are disappearing?"

Your white crane was probably the American egret, a bird somewhat smaller than the great blue heron, with a length of 38 to 42 inches and a wingspread of 50 to 58 inches. The plumage is pure white, the bill and lores yellow, the latter washed with green. The legs and feet are black. This latter characteristic forms their chief distinguishing feature. They formerly ranged throughout temperate and tropical America from Oregon and Nevada east to Wisconsin and New Jersey and south to Patagonia, South America.

Today, because of their wanton destruction during the latter part of the nineteenth century, their range is very restricted and colonies are small and scattered, mainly in the swamps of North and South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana and California. Before protection was given them they were ruthlessly hunted even to their breeding grounds and were in great danger of extinction. Latest reports indicate that they are once more on the increase, however, and occasional flocks are recorded from many points as far north as New England, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York and New Jersey. This last winter large numbers were reported along the Tamiami Trail in the southern everglades of Florida.

Miss C. G. G. of New Dorp, N. Y., writes she is 12 years old and has just found two flowers in the woods which she can't find in her wild flower book and asks their names be printed in this column.

Her specimens were returned to her, one labeled wild lily of the valley or Canada Mayflower and the other Okesia or wild oats. Both these flowers are common at this time in most all American woods from southern Canada southward.

"May 19, at 8:30 p. m., I saw the full moon hanging low on the eastern horizon," says Mr. A. W. of New York City. "It was large and golden like a harvest moon. Approximately an hour later it had moved to a southeasterly position and was high in the sky. It had diminished to one-third the size and had changed from a golden to a silver hue. What is the explanation of the phenomenon? And does the moon move?"

The moon when it first appears seems to be much larger than it does when it has risen higher. This is due to refraction. As a matter of fact it is really nearer the earth when higher in the sky, but this is no reason for its smaller appearance. Even its apparently higher place in the sky is deceiving. It is due to the earth's rotation, which movement also accounts for the fact that the sun and all celestial objects appear to rise in the east and set in the west. It is the earth's movement really. The moon does, however, move slightly to the east, about its own diameter in an hour.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

A tanning process has been developed for the tender skins of New Zealand goldfish, making it possible for the skins to be used for evening shoes for women?

English Boy Scouts destroy chain letters whenever found—being urged by Lord Baden-Powell to do this?

Alien airmen flying over German territory without permission are warned to turn back by means of a smoke bomb?

One million dollars a year is spent in Hollywood to give newcomers screen tests—each test averaging about $300?

Canada has more railroad mileage than any other country in proportion to population—one mile of track for every 23 people?

Approximately 15,000,000,000 gallons of gasoline was used by American motorists during 1931?

The rates for radio programs after 6 p. m. are twice as high as those during the day?

Argentina has a decree which forbids women working between 10 p. m. and 5 a. m.?

The Chinese li is equal to about a third of a mile?

New York City's first directory, appearing in 1786, had 846 names?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Rough-and-Ready Reduction

REDUCE the world's weapons by one-third—swift and sweeping, President Hoover's proposal strikes into the diplomatic dickering over disarmament with a force that clears the air of doubt and revives hope. Simple, straightforward and easy for ordinary folk to grasp, it is weighted by the peaceful aspirations of millions. Drastic and dramatic, it is objected to as failing to take account of all the intricate problems which the delegates at Geneva have been so carefully considering.

But after five months of talk and technicalities, details and debate, the world will welcome a plan of rough-and-ready reduction. It may be too rough and it may not recognize special needs of certain countries, but it ought to furnish a general basis for more delicate adjustments. Certainly it comes closer to meeting the measure of disarmament desired by the peoples of the earth than any plan so far proposed unless it be the Russian proposal for immediate abandonment of all arms.

With a world pledged, under the Pact of Paris, to seek settlement of disputes only by peaceful means yet spending more than $4,000,000,000 a year for the maintenance of warlike means, the simple citizen is hardly in a mood for meticulous meting of ton against ton, gun against gun. Taxpayers are in no temper for technicalities which would block potential savings of more than $10,000,000,000 in the next ten years. And civilians who visualize what war would be should it come again will welcome the proposal to abolish bombardment from the air.

To Americans particularly this project is likely to appeal. This is partly because it is definite and clear cut; partly because they have little understanding of the dangers and difficulties under which European nations labor. And especially will American opinion be prone to feel that this proposal may stand as an offset to European demands for cancellation of war debts.

Officially and emphatically, Washington has denied that the Hoover program for disarmament was designed for any such purpose. Certainly it would be both unkind and unwise for America to attempt to bribe or bludgeon debtors into disarmament. But a condition exists. That condition is the fact that American opinion would be much more ready to forgo payments for the expenses of the war which is past were there some assurance that the sums so remitted would not go into preparations for a war to come.

Thus essentially there is a relation between debts and disarmament as surely as there is a relation between debts and reparations. Yet it might have been better if this proposal had come from some country other than the United States. Even if it is not regarded as a bargaining point to balance against the demand for cancellation, it may appear unduly favorable to the United States. That is because a rough reduction of one-third on the basis Mr. Hoover proposes would require less cutting by the United States than by most other countries, either in land or sea forces.

Before American opinion grows impatient with European reluctance to make such a rough but real reduction, it should consider whether America itself is ready, in view of its strength and favored geographical position, to go even farther in the abandonment of weapons. Perhaps such an adjustment can be made. But the effort to keep a relative balance should not stop with whittling. Something approaching the slash Mr. Hoover urges is called for. And as he says, nothing would do more to restore human confidence and to speed economic recovery.

Facts First

NO DOUBT the aptitude of legislators in Washington in doling out special favors at the expense of national interests persuaded a section of the veterans to launch their ill-starred march on Washington "to collect the bonus." They thought if they assembled en masse under the dome of the Capitol the politicians would capitulate, as they have capitulated before to lobbyists of other varieties.

They were mistaken. The Senate, unlike the House of Representatives, rose above the intimidation, and, in rejecting the bonus proposal, saved the country from the spectacle, which Ruskin says is the most contemptible of all spectacles, of a mob pulling the strings of government.

If the bonus marchers had made their plea as unemployed, the country would have been far more sympathetic. The first amendment to the Constitution upholding the right of petition has a sure place in the American palladium of rights. When exercised properly, it may always be sure of respect, as was demonstrated by the hearing accorded to the railway brotherhoods' recent appeal to the President. Unemployment is a national problem. To combat it is the first duty of Congress. A good deal of legislation has been passed this session which will mitigate its effects, but much remains to be done, and until it is, the question should goad every citizen's conscience.

So far, even the dimensions of the problem are a matter of guesswork. The last nation-wide figure, based on inquiries by the census takers, was at best an unsatisfactory estimate. Writers are now making use of a round number of 10,000,000, a figure that seems too high, but one that is difficult to confute in the absence of adequate data. The United States has set the world an example in many a department of statistics. On social grounds it cannot afford to lag in this vital department.

The Dry Law Abroad

OPPONENTS of the Eighteenth Amendment often assert that the dry law has made the United States a subject of ridicule among the nations of the world. People abroad, however, soon show their sincere interest in the dry law by asking visiting Americans many questions concerning the operation of the Eighteenth Amendment. Furthermore, nations are coöperating with the United States by adopting treaties with America in order that the difficulties of enforcement against smuggling may be decreased.

It is true that a person or nation that takes an advanced stand on any question will meet a certain amount of derision on the part of those who do not understand such action. When the campaign for total abstinence was launched, those who took their stand in the movement were very often ridiculed by their fellows. Yet today the total abstainer is in general well respected. In fact, opponents of the dry law frequently maintain that the Eighteenth Amendment was unnecessary because of the hold that the total abstinence movement was obtaining throughout the community.

John Stuart Mill listed ridicule, consideration, and adoption as the three phases of the progress of reform. Observation abroad indicates that prohibition is entering the stage of consideration and discussion. Those people in the United States who show signs of succumbing to the flood of wet propaganda should ponder this fact. Any backward movement in the United States will merely delay the coming of the final stage of prohibition reform.

On the other hand, the success of the Eighteenth Amendment in America will hasten the arrival of the final phase of this reform, namely, a wider suppression of liquor.

Temperance forces abroad are looking with hope to America. The people of the United States should justify this confidence in them.

Soldier and Sailor Too

BRITAIN'S sailor King will take active command of the home fleet in the coming maneuvers, according to a brief dispatch in the press. And it is safe to say that the announcement will stir the breasts of millions of his subjects who are left quite cold by Mr. de Valera's repudiation of the oath of allegiance and never by any chance read the numerous notes which come out of Geneva.

The fact is that Britain is so small that none of her sons is ever very far from the ocean's salty breezes. Not for nothing did Shakespeare picture the island realm as

> This royal throne of kings, this sceptered isle, . . .
> This precious stone set in the silver sea

and the answer to why boys leave home in Merrie England is found in the call of the sea and seldom that of the circus, that refuge of wanderlust-smitten adolescence in America.

King George, however, is not only a sailor. The other day in London, at the "trooping of the colour," he sat, bronzed and erect and immobile in the saddle while, immediately behind him, one of his sons, the Duke of Gloucester, was doing a very fine job of horsemanship with a spirited mount that took fright when the bugles sounded. The British papers record, with huge satisfaction, that while the plunging, kicking charger scattered those around him to avoid his flying hoofs, His Majesty moved not a muscle and never missed a soldierly salute as the troops wheeled past him in that two-hundred-year-old ceremony.

In Victorian days Mr. Rudyard Kipling wrote of the ubiquitous marine:

> Sez'e, "I'm a Jolly—'Er Majesty's Jolly—soldier an' sailor, too!"

a description that rather neatly fits that quiet English gentleman, George V, soldier and sailor and King.

Hope for Credit Expansion

ONE result and two lessons have been achieved by the ending of the movement of gold away from American shores. The result is seen in the current reports of member banks of the Federal Reserve System. These show an increase of $375,000,000 in total loans and investments, as compared with a decline of $304,000,000 the week before.

The advance, which carries the total in the case of New York banks back to the level of last February, is so impressive that it would seem like a kind of celebration of the end of the gold rush. Perhaps it is not enough evidence to warrant the conclusion that the bank deflation is over, but it is evidence that the "controlled credit expansion" policy of the Federal Reserve System, which has received so much publicity, is at last bearing fruit.

The difficulties that have beset the banks in coöperating with the Federal Reserve System are now apparent. The run on gold had been nullifying the efforts of the Federal Reserve System. With one hand the system added to the excess balances maintained with it by the New York banks. This it continued to do in spite of the withdrawals of gold. With the other hand the Reserve authorities were compelled to diminish the balances they were swelling, because, as the banks applied for gold with which to supply their foreign customers, a corresponding sum had to be deducted from their balances by way of payment.

One of the two lessons to be noted is that in general American money holders did not take fright over the foreign desertion of the dollar and follow the example in translating their money into other currencies. In Europe, according to the financial writers, the feeling had been widely entertained that the gold movement would drag the United States off the gold standard. The only way it could have done so would have been if Americans had exported their capital to Europe in large amounts. Foreign speculators gambled that they would. But Americans refused to share the foreign alarm, and the speculators have consequently been "squeezed."

The other lesson is the demonstration that the United States held a good deal of its gold on loan. Eighteen months ago President Hoover reminded his fellow countrymen of this fact, saying that $2,000,000,000 of it could be withdrawn at a moment's notice. His reminder was necessary for two reasons, one foreign and the other domestic. For years foreign critics have made great play of the "sterilization" of American gold, by which they meant that gold entering the United States was not allowed to go into circulation, thereby impeding the automatic operation of the gold standard. If the metal had gone into circulation, it would have had to be taken out again for export, and this would undoubtedly have caused a widespread shock to the American economy.

Thus, as it proves, the Federal Reserve System acted wisely in basing its policy on the supposition that part of the gold stock would some day be withdrawn by its foreign owners. This policy, however, had to run the gantlet of a good deal of domestic criticism. The home critics concerned themselves with the ratio of gold to the Federal Reserve's liabilities and note circulation. For many years this has always been very much higher than the legal minimum.

"What right have you to hoard all this extra gold?" demanded the domestic critics. "Why don't you get it into circulation, where it belongs?" It is now apparent that the figure of 75 per cent, which was around the figure complained of, was a fictitious ratio.

Even at 58, its present level, the ratio is a third greater than the legal minimum. It is therefore high enough to enable the Federal Reserve System to continue the "controlled credit expansion" policy which now has a greater likelihood of being successful.

Saving the Snail

CONTEMPLATION of the snail has furnished more than one poet with inspiration for his muse. Lovelace, at a period less characterized by speed than our own, noted the dignity of its pace, addressed the creature as "Sage Snail," and asked it to

> Instruct me softly to make haste
> Whilst these my feet go slowly fast.

The poet Herrick made a happy figure—

> Her pretty feet,
> Like snails did creep
> A little out, and then,
> As if they started at the peep,
> Did soon draw in again.

Sir John Suckling, whose poetic figure is perhaps better known, substituted mice. An important question as to the legal status of the snail has now arisen in Burgundy, where the snail grows, though it can hardly be said to run, wild, but is now in serious danger of disappearance owing to the pertinacious pursuit of snail gatherers. It appears, in short, that consumption of the wild snail menaces the supply, and unless protection is legally provided the creature's present habitat in Burgundy will become snailless.

The necessity has brought to consideration a still perplexing question: What legally is a snail? If an intelligent child asked its parent this question, there is apparently no answer in the Book of Knowledge. The departmental councilors of the Cote d'Or at Dijon, the Burgundian district famous for its wild snails, have been discussing the question, seeking existing law under which the snail could be protected. Game laws do not apply, for by legal opinion snails are not game. It would be different, it appears, if the snail gatherers armed themselves and stalked the snail, or if red-coated sportsmen pursued the snail with hounds and horses and the blowing of trumpets. Nor again does the wild snail come under the protection of laws for the benefit of domestic animals; it is so evidently not a domestic animal.

Success with game preserves suggests snail sanctuaries. And one councilor who has looked in his dictionary and found the snail described as a gastropod mollusc, suggested that the snail is legally a kind of oyster and might be protected under laws regulating sea foods—but it is obvious that Burgundy is not in the sea. There seemed hope for a moment that the snail might be included in the Government's protection of "horned beasts," but these, on second thought, are "domestic horned beasts." The untrammeled freedom of the wild snail seems to be both its grief and its glory.

One may believe, however, that the councilors will solve their problem, reminding each other of the proverb, "By perseverance the snail reached the ark," and that the wild snail will not go the way of the dinosaur.

Editorial Notes

Maori tribesmen who in process of being "civilized" were dispossessed of the bulk of their land, nevertheless are sending potatoes to Auckland to feed the unemployed. Previously they had voluntarily relinquished a portion of the sum paid them annually for loss of fishing rights. The Maoris, it would seem, are themselves imparting a certain amount of instruction in the fundamentals of civilization.

The control of ships at sea by commands issued from the land by radio is not such an innovation after all, when we remember that the family motorcar for years has been guided by the spoken voice.

Those engaged in the search to find the "average" motorcar driver admit they are faced with a difficult task. It is too easy, though, in driving along the highways, to find the outstanding pedestrian.

By voting an emphatic "No" on a proposal to place screen productions under federal supervision, the General Federation of Women's Clubs expresses its hope that in the talking pictures the "voice of the people" will be heard.

The fact that buses in England are scented to spare the passenger the usual odors of gasoline still may not altogether satisfy those who would like to go "down to Kew in lilac time."

Sweets, candy manufacturers are told, will go down for at least another decade. This will be pleasing news to the small boys down whom so many of them go.

The Two-Thirds Rule in Democratic Conventions

AS THE time approaches for the meeting of the National Democratic Convention in Chicago, a deadlock appears more and more probable. If this occurs, the two-thirds rule will play an important part in the selection of presidential nominees, as it has done more than once in the past.

The famous rule is just 100 years old. It was in May, 1832, that the first Democratic National Convention met in Baltimore. Besides formulating a platform, its principal business was to name a running mate for Andrew Jackson, who had previously been selected to stand for a second term by state legislatures and by congressional caucus. So far as the presidential candidate was concerned, the convention merely ratified what had already been done by party groups acting independently of one another and without any organized plan of procedure.

The convention of 1832 met at a time when the party was divided into two hostile camps, the dominant faction led by Old Hickory and the minority by the apostle of nullification, John C. Calhoun. Jackson's break with Calhoun had taken place some time before this and had reached a point of bitterness that made reconciliation out of the question. Martin Van Buren, who had been Governor of New York and also Secretary of State in Jackson's Cabinet, had supplanted Calhoun in presidential favor. Calhoun had been elected Vice-President in 1828, when his personal and political relations with his chief were cordial, but now that the break had come Jackson was determined to have a new man on the ticket with him.

Van Buren was a master hand in the game of practical politics. Because of his astute qualities as a politician and his craftiness, he was known as the "Red Fox." It was he who evolved the two-thirds rule. It is a tradition of political history that the Jackson partisans, uncertain of their strength and fearing the unknown power of the Calhoun following, hit upon this scheme, knowing that Calhoun could not muster so large a proportion of the convention.

Van Buren had a special grudge against Calhoun. After the former had been nominated for Ambassador to Great Britain and after he had reported to London for duty, a well organized fight against his confirmation developed in the Senate. It was arranged that Van Buren should receive a tie vote so that Calhoun could vote off the tie and thus publicly rebuke his political foe. Jackson was enraged. Van Buren smarted under the humiliation. For this and other cumulative reasons the fall of Calhoun was like healing balm to Jackson and his new lieutenant in political power.

As the Jackson men easily controlled the convention, the traditional story seems rather improbable. It would appear that recourse to such a drastic and undemocratic method of selection would have been unnecessary if the administration forces had been able in advance to line up their delegates and make sure of their stand. Means of communication, however, were difficult in those days, before the invention of the telegraph, and it is quite probable that the Jackson men could not be sure of their ground before the convention met. But whatever the real motive behind it, Van Buren engineered the plan for purposes of his own, fastened it upon the party, and later suffered the full penalty of its operation.

Van Buren went down to defeat in 1840 when he ran for a second term. He sought the nomination again in 1844 and came to the convention with an actual majority of delegates pledged to his support. But this time the southern delegates united and formed an unyielding minority bloc of more than one-third and stood their ground so firmly that Van Buren was beaten. There was a special reason for this action. By opposing the annexation of Texas, Van Buren had permanently alienated the souther Democrats who ardently desired the acquisition of this new territory so as to extend their pro-slavery influence Thus the rule which Van Buren had created for the purpose of promoting his rise to power in 1832 was invoked by his enemies to destroy him.

The rule continued in harmless force as each new convention met. Bu it again caused trouble in the turbulent convention of 1860. The northern wing was in the majority, but could not rally two-thirds to the support of its candidate, Stephen A. Douglas. At one time Douglas received a majority of the full convention. The southern wing of the party, after fifty-seven fruitless ballots had been taken, withdrew its delegates and later, at Charleston, named candidates of its own. After the withdrawal of the southern delegates, Douglas still could not muster two-thirds of the convention's full voting strength, although he had more than a majority. To overcome this situation, the rule was modified so as to provide that two-thirds of the vote present would constitute two-thirds of the convention. In this way Douglas succeeded in reaching the coveted goal.

It has been frequently stated that the only time a presidential candidate, in a Democratic convention, ever received a majority vote and then failed of nomination was in 1912. This is not true. Van Buren had a clear majority in 1844, but could not make the grade, and Douglas, if the rule had been strictly enforced in his case, might have failed.

The convention of 1912, at Baltimore, stands out, in its far-reaching consequences, as the most famous example of the operation of the two-thirds rule and its blighting effect upon political ambition. Champ Clark, a preconvention favorite, was the leading candidate when the balloting began. He increased his lead until the tenth ballot, when he polled 556 votes, a clear majority of the convention. Clark attained this high level with the aid of the large New York delegation which left Judson Harmon and went over solidly to the Missourian. But it was a barren triumph, for it caused Bryan, in a sensational change of front, to desert Clark, to whose support he had been pledged with the remainder of the Nebraska delegation, and to line up with the forces of Wilson.

Bryan was the dominating power in the convention. His startling and history-making swing from Clark to Wilson was due to his unrelenting hatred of Tammany and to the conviction that certain sinister interests were behind the westerner. By this dramatic act Bryan turned the tide of victory definitely toward Woodrow Wilson. Here at least the operation of the two-thirds rule had a tremendous effect upon world politics because of the World War that followed so soon thereafter.

The destructive deadlock staged in Madison Square Garden, in 1924, was certainly intensified by the insurmountable barrier of the two-thirds rule. It is barely possible that the result might have been different if the rule had not been in operation. No candidate in that long and bitter struggle passed the majority line, but William G. McAdoo came within twenty votes of it. On the sixty-ninth ballot he received 530 votes, 550 being a majority. McAdoo's strength declined after it had reached this peak, and finally the two leading contenders, McAdoo and Smith, each blocking the other and neither strong enough to overcome the odds against him, had to drop out, the empty honor going at last to John W. Davis on the one hundred and third ballot.

And so the century-old rule hangs like an ominous shadow over the 1932 convention. Many party leaders have lamented its existence, but there has never been any strong and concerted movement to bring about its repeal. Custom, tradition, the hopes of minority groups—the easily aroused suspicions and intrigues involved in attempting a change—all stand in the way of getting rid of it.

J. L. S.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Washington on Liquor

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mr. Charles A. Boston, former president of the American Bar Association, is reported to have quoted George Washington as opposed to prohibition. As to Washington's views, we would do well to recall that just before his inauguration, and long after the Hancock letter quoted by Mr. Boston, he wrote that liquor is "the source of all evil and the ruin of half the workmen of the country." If George Washington's opinion against prohibition is so authoritative and convincing that it is cited by a distinguished lawyer in support of his opposition to prohibition, then an opinion expressed by that same great statesman, at a later time and after he had been able to reflect more upon the matter and had observed more and knew more facts, must be, a fortiori, a stronger and more convincing point in favor of prohibition.

In the light of the above, the thoughts of other great American Presidents on this subject are illuminating.

James Madison, Andrew Jackson and John Quincy Adams put their signatures to the following:

> Being satisfied from observation and experience as well as from medical testimony that ardent spirit, as a drink, is not only needless, but hurtful; and that the entire disuse of it would tend to promote the health, the virtue and the happiness of the community, that should the citizens of the United States, and especially all young men, discountenance entirely the use of it, they would not only promote their own personal benefit, but the good of our country and the world.

Thomas Jefferson said:

> The habit of using ardent spirits by men in public office has produced more injury to the public service, and more trouble to me, than any other circumstance that has occurred in the internal concerns of the country during my administration. And were I to commence my administration again, with the knowledge which from experience I have acquired, the first question that I would ask with regard to every candidate for public office would be, "Is he addicted to the use of ardent spirits?"

Some argue, "Light wines and beer should be returned, but never the saloon." Then, say I, they would bring about a worse condition than was suffered with saloons. Wine and beer, sold legally, would open the door for the sale of whisky and stronger beverages without half a chance to detect and prevent their sale. If it is difficult to enforce prohibition now, it is simple to see that it would be practically impossible to prevent the sale of stronger beverages disguised as light wine and beer if the latter could be manufactured and sold legally. Added to this, many places, probably more than we ever had of saloons, places represented as homes—a room may be claimed, legally, to be a person's home—will be nothing more than liquor-drinking retreats. Picture, without any stretch of imagination, the debauchery, iniquity, tragedy and resultant misery that would attend such conditions.

Now, what about the claim that repeal of prohibition would restore prosperity? Why are other countries of the world, where there is no prohibition, in worse straits than our own country? Why does Germany, with her beer consumption, claim to be on the verge of financial collapse? The United States is on a "dry" island, as it were, surrounded with "wet" areas too impoverished to buy our products. Can we help by slipping back into the slough of alcoholism? True, many other countries were harder hit by the World War. But, if by legalizing liquor or even light wines and beer half as much improvement in the economic condition of the United States will result, as some claim, then why are other countries with the added advantages, so-called, of liquor not in better economic condition? Should not the advantage of liquor have compensated them for their greater loss in the World War, if it is such a desirable thing to have?

If liquor drinking was dangerous in the days of Washington and Jefferson, how much more dangerous would it be in this modern day of rapid transit and machinery?

This is too serious a matter to treat lightly, to act upon without the facts. I was once opposed to prohibition; I once vacillated upon the subject, then I investigated—I read arguments and statements made for and against. How anyone can do that and still argue against prohibition is beyond me. KIMPTON ELLIS.

Los Angeles, Calif.

How Single Tax Colony Works

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My attention has been called to the article on the Wall Hill single tax colony, at Wall Hill, Miss., which appeared in your issue of May 14. I appreciate the attention you have given this little colony. But your article states, "Six per cent of the total crop revenue will be paid as rent on the land. And from this amount all taxes will be paid."

This statement does not accurately reflect what is being done. Wall Hill Colony rents land for the annual economic ground rent, exclusive of the value of the improvements in or on the land.

If one rented this land on a share crop basis, being furnished by the landlord, his rent would be one-half of everything produced on the land. If he furnished his own means of production, he would have to pay as rent one-fourth of the cotton and one-third of the feed produced; and he would still have to carry his own tax burden.

The annual economic ground rent at Wall Hill is not necessarily 6 per cent of the crop produced. In money, on the land under lease, it represents less than 60 cents per acre. Out of the money thus collected, the colony pays the state and county taxes assessed against both land and improvements up to an amount paid in by each lessee. Thus, indirectly, the single tax is applied to the limited area owned by the colony. ABE D. WALDAUER.

Memphis, Tenn.

Who Would Enforce Liquor Control?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The wets declare that the Eighteenth Amendment cannot secure honest enforcement officers, and that the cost of the effort is a waste of money.

Government control of liquor is the suggested alternative.

Do they overlook the fact that officers will be required to supervise the control? Or do they presume that the liquor interests will suddenly turn righteous and observe the regulations without supervision?

And do they presume that righteous supervisors cannot be obtained for prohibition, but would be available for control?

Or do they presume that no one else is capable of thinking? A. L. GUENTNER.

Lake Worth, Fla.